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Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th April	† ARABIA	7902		
23rd "	† MONGOLIA	6000	† MONGOLIA	9508
23rd "	† MANTUA	10886		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st "	EGYPT	7916		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6869		
25th "	DEVANHA	8082	PERSIA	7931
2nd July	ORMATA	6810		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10885
16th "	ARABIA	7902		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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Steamer.	Month.	Port.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	April 15
C City of Glasgow	6457	" 11	" 21
B City of Madras	4694	Apr. 17	" 22
†C City of Calcutta	7312	" 25	" 29
B Walton Hall	4923	" 25	May 5
C City of Manchester	5554		" 7
C Trafford Hall	5331	May 24	"
C City of Karachi	5557		31
A City of Benares	6738		June 15

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
a City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a City of Calcutta	7312	22nd " "	15th " "

a Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

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Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA ...1,693	Thur. 7th Apr.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA 2,171	Fri. 8th Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LUNGA 2,171	Mon. 11th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Forenoon, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on Thursday, 7th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BERGINZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th April
AFRICA	4730	H. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4287	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORRADI	5423	A. Forenti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Terabocchia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

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Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To sail about
F. FERDINAND ...B. Cobol		6046	23rd April 1910.

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a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	26th Apr.
a PRAESIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	15th May.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,853	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

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DUMBEA	5,853	Rebufat	20th May "

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THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE G. I. P. Ry. Co. is prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a SIGNAL and INTERLOCKING INSPECTOR'S BUNGALOW, at Kalyan, together with servant Quarters for same. Plans can be seen and the Schedule of work and full particulars obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned, on any working day. Tenders to be submitted on or before 2 o'clock (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE.
Bombay Works Division,
Matunga.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the BOMBAY OFFICE and DEPOT of Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., as their Attorney.

WALTER D. GRAHAM,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

April 2nd, 1910.

REWARD Rs. 10 will be paid to any person bringing in good condition an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER BITCH, lost on March 29th, outside Baldock's Stables, Byculla. Description, white with black head, answers to name of PATCH. When lost was wearing a collar bearing name of Major Richardson, 13th Hussars.

Apply, COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd.,
Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. WALTER ASHBRIDGE CHAMBERS and ERNEST FREDRICK ALLUM, of Bombay Europeans, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. ANY person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras freehold land with the structures and messuages thereon, situate at Mahim, Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 93,185, 188, and 182, New No. A/12916 and A/13931, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 1&2 and bounded on the East by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, on the West partly by the cart of Dossabhoy Banaji and partly by the cart of Saint Michael Church, on the North by the Government ground, and on the South by the cart of Revd. Gabriel de Silva, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5992,5993, to 5995, and Street No. 468,469 to 471, and are now vacant.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 42-46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1910, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1909.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 5th to Wednesday, the 20th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snow flake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 6 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE TOURNAMENT WILL START on SATURDAY, 9th April, 1910. Matches will be played on the 116th Mahrattas' Ground, Marine Lines Maidan and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 P. M. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the Hon. Secy., Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, and the Secretary, Y. M. C. A. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5, 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each season Ticket-holders will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily Tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st Enclosure Re 1, 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily Tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by Ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)
MATHERAN.
COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to
E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

AMERICAN INVASION!
AMERICAN INVASION!!
AMERICAN INVASION!!!

We have received by the last mail steamer the consignment of high class American films ordered by us in order to give our patrons a change from English and French films and we are showing

FROM TO-NIGHT
a life-like and charming production
of the GRAND OPERA
FAUST
FAUST
FAUST
FAUST
FAUST!

with Appropriate Music by full string Band. Also Other Startling subjects.
THIS IS A SPECIAL
Opportunity to see a High Class Performance at Popular Prices.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 annas; Boxes to 6 Rs. 10.
Times.—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturdays, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.

LOOK OUT TO-MORROW
FOR SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
APRIL, 8TH AND 11TH.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF OSCAR WILDE'S
BRILLIANT COMEDY
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
Preceded at 9-15 P.M., by the Court Scene from (The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)
THE BELLS
Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE,
assisted by
Capt. C. T. Davis, Commander D. F. Vines, Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. W. Francis, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Vines
and
MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow).
ON FRIDAY, April 8th,
The performance will be in aid of
THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11th.
Particulars will be given hereafter.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT
THIS WEEK'S
GRAND PROGRAMME
THE LATE GUEST, Comic
GARIBALDINIAN VOLUNTEER
BOY Pathetic
DELHI with MOHURRUM FESTIVITIES.
EVIL SPIRITS AT GIRLS SCHOOL.
THE SLEEPING SICKNESS,
DON'T MISS THIS
A WONDER IN CINEMATOGRAPHY
AT THE FARM.—Pathetic
FOOLSHEAD AT THE BALL Comic.
This up-to-date prince of Foolscaps you in roars of laughter.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—From May Five quarters of 1st and 2nd floors, large, airy and comfortable for European Families or for Offices. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN on premises, 140, Prince's Docks.

WANTED.—GOANESE or MADRASEE VALET, for Parsi Gentleman, starting for Europe, 16th April. Must be smart, good sailer and have travelled in Europe. Apply Box No. 616, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO BILL COLLECTORS, who can give security of Rs. 500 each. Apply, GENERAL MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST; one working on "Hamond" preferred. Apply Box No. 51, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINE PRINTERS (letterpress) required. Wages Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Allahabad.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get
KEATING'S
POWDER
Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

FOR service in Nyasaland Protectorate a first class SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, capable and experienced Secretary and Registrar of Correspondence at a salary of £180 per annum. Apply in writing only to—

THE AGENT GENERAL IN INDIA,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street,
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THE FIRST FLOOR of Forbes' Building, Home Street, measuring about 10,000 square feet to let with immediate entry. Can be divided into two Offices to suit tenants.

Apply
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

FOUR COMMODIOUS FLATS for Europeans, in newly built Fire Proof Building, in Forjet Street, near Tardeo Road Post Office. Spacious Airy Rooms, with latest sanitary arrangements, open on all sides, at present occupied by Europeans. Apply to the MANAGER, the Adamji Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, Tardeo.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

THE TEST OF TIME.

TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Marke for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Hunsly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL.

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has many years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, FOR

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-created, generations

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

Sold in all Colonies—Excellent for Prickly Heat, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim.
An Inspiration in Perfume
(Of all Chemists & Perfumers)
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J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
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Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
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5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

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ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.
SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
AND
VINEGARS
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Indysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for extinction, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 100 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Numerous Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Phœnix Chemists, SOUTH DEPTFORD, ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„
Quarterly	„ 4	„

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 4.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is about Rs. 99 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 23-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. T. T. was available at 1s. 4 3-32d. but afterwards the rate was withdrawn.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 1-4d. 15 May
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/16d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 120 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 136 1-4
,, Shanghai ...	... 174 1-4
,, Japan ...	... 149 1-2

Market steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market is firm in Calcutta being higher and Bank of Bombay balance being one crore up at the close.

We quote :—

94'3	... ready.
94'5	... forward.

BULLION.

The Day before yesterday London and New York prices both for ready and forward remained unchanged.

The Local gold market remained dull in the absence of any up-country and local demand and prices remained the same. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and no change is reported in prices.

Silver opened at Rs. 70-11-0. The London market being unchanged and private advices reporting the tone of the market quiet but steady, our market remains dull and prices fluctuated by an anna, and forward rate closed at the same quotation. There was a good demand for ready as usual and about 25 packages changed hands.

GOLD.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 8 0
97 touch	23 7 0
Mutional Bank	24 0 6
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 4 0
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 1 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p
17 1/2 Penny	70 10 0
17 Penny ready	70 9 0
Local per tola	0 10 9
First Settlement	70 11 0
Second ,, ...	71 0 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—The London market was down by 3-8. Demand for ready was less and there being sellers for forwards the prices declined by three annas. Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—Home prices were up by 1-2 to 3-4. The enquiry both for ready and forward was moderate and prices remained same. Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts and Mowraseed :—The demand was moderate; prices were unchanged. Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—Home prices remained unchanged. Enquiry is dull and prices were nominal. Tone—Quiet and steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 15
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 7 0
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 11
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 14
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 10 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 35 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 12
Maize	... ,, 23 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 39 to 49
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 47 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Basri do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} ,, 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 41 to 42
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 39 to 40
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 37 to 40
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 33 to 35
Cottonseed	... ,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd April :—

Wheat	... 23,279 owts
Linseed	... 13,331 ,,
Rapeseed	... 12,963 ,,
Gingellyseed	... 3,689 ,,
Poppyseed... ...	... 601 ,,
Groundnuts	... 3,259 ,,
Castorseed	... 5,148 ,,
Rice	... 2,719 ,,
Myrabollams	... 14,599 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	... 34,532 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	... 546 ,,
Gram	... 2,204 ,,
Joowar	... 1,517 ,,
Maize	... 571 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

The weekly sales from Shanghai 500 bales, unsold stock 4,700 bales, exchange 177. The tone of the market is reported to be quiet but steady.

Our Yarn market remained quiet with very little doing. We learn of the following sales :—

200 Ripon	20s. at 8'1
100 Assur	10s at 7'1 1-2

SHARES.

Petits fluctuated heavily having a good rush for May. They opened at Rs. 2,955 but afterwards they were quoted at Rs. 2,800 and closed at Rs. 2,930 to Rs. 2,932 1-2. We are glad to inform that there was a good demand given by people for May and a considerable business has been reported. For May a good number of transfers has been reported. The market seems to be entangled at present and we cannot say what train it will take place.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,480
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Crescent	85
David	352 1/2
Kohinoor	665
Maneckji Petit	2,820
New Great Eastern	185
Phœnix	95
Chhoi Silk Mill	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	140
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	180
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	300
Colaba Land & Mill	1,050
Treacher & Co...	570

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	582 1/2
Tapti-Valley	450 to 452 1-2

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool was 5 to 8 points down and New York was 20 points down. The Cotton market was quiet and prices declined by Rs. 2. Good Broach new crop opened at Rs. 308 1-2 but there being more sellers prices further declined by half a rupee and closed at Rs. 308.

Bales.			Rs.
800	Bussank	...Broach ...	351
400	do	...Wardha ...	315
200	Tata and Co	...Broach ...	352-353
300	S J David	...Makhta ...	279
100	Elphinstone	...Khandesh ...	279
100	do	...Warora ...	325
200	Finlay	...Comptah ...	335
400	Glamsbrook	...Khandesh ...	285-290
200	do	...Khandwa ...	275-280
300	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal ...	288
200	E Spinner	...Warora ...	325

We quote :— Rs

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	288
,, Good ...	256
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	288
,, Good ...	273
Sind Punjab Fine ...	285
,, Good ...	270
Khandesh Fine Good ...	290
Amraoti Fine Good ...	283
Akola Khangaum Fine Good ...	305
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine Good ...	297
Yeotmal Fine Good ...	309
Nagpore Fine Good ...	301
Wardha Hinganghat Fine Good ...	315
Methia Fine Good ...	323
Broach Gin Fine Good ...	316
Sawginned Fine ...	293
Coompta Ginned ...	284
Westerns ,, ...	354
	350
	336 A.-M.
	335 ,,
	333 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd April :—

Khandeish	1,403 Bales.
Central India	1,994 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	412 ,,
Berar	217 ,,
Central Provinces	399 ,,
Oomras...	4,385 ,,
Dholera	1,325 ,,
Broach...	2,952 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,906 ,,
Westerns	85 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	362 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	324 ,,
Sind.	160 ,,
Total ...	11,337 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.

Opening Tone and Prices.

	Steady.
Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·71+ 4
May—June	7·68+ 4
June—July	7·63+ 4
July—Aug.	7·56+ 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·33+ 4
Sept.—Oct.	6·82+ 3
Oct.—Nov.	6·75+ 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·67+ 2
Dec.—Jan.	6·65+ 3

FREIGHT.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 6	16 0
Dunkirk	15 6	16 0
Havre	15 6	16 0
Hull	15 3	.....
Liverpool	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 0	15 6
London	15 6	.....
Hamburg	16 0	16 6
Trieste	17 0	18 0
Venice... ...	17 0	18 0
Open Ports	May-June	15 3

Better demand and market closes firm.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Brasiers 4x4	21...	Rs.55 12
	28...	,, 57 8
	35	
	42	
	56	
	63	Rs.55 12
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	Rs. 45 12
	35	
	42	
	49	
	56	,, 46 8
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 41 4
Spelter S M ...	...	
M M ...	...	,, 19 0
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgehutte ...	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 48 12
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, April 4.

No. of Packages.	GOLD. Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	3,075	1,888
1 do ...	...	2,925	...
	SILVER.		
No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	2,000	...
Importers.		Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah ...	...	Salsette	Alexandria
G. Radhakisondass	...	do	Suez
S Pritamdass ...	...	Madura	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 1st April 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	32	39,127
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	49	56,993

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd April 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th March 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 24 Rs.	Apr. 2. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,86,34,128	1,69,68,068
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	9,29,74,239	10,31,78,449
Post Bills ...	11,762	10,147
Sundries ...	21,99,435	21,81,905
	Rs.... 13,41,19,564	14,26,38,569
Assets.		
Government Securities...	1,38,75,612	1,51,30,576
Other authorised Securities.	16,10,895	16,05,037
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,77,81,231	2,54,81,804
Loans do. do. ...	3,62,39,689	3,49,80,446
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,02,76,098	2,01,57,646
Dead Stocks ...	2,94,639	2,94,639
Stamps ...	6,498	6,449
Bullion ...	2,72,104	9,91,376
Balance with other Banks.	5,99,131	6,89,960
Sundries... ...	1,89,505	3,04,094
Cash ...	3,59,44,152	4,29,96,542
	13,41,19,564	14,26,38,569

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, Engiand.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th Mar., 1910, as compared with the statement of 22nd Mar., 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 22. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 29. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,92,40,915 6 5	1,91,71,827 1 0
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,54,21,120 8 6	16,43,85,683 11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c...	28,65,889 5 6	13,17,436 12 7
Sundries ...	13,98,424 4 10	14,58,390 15 4
Rs ..	22,69,18,409 9 3	22,33,33,338 8 7
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	3,19,66,948 0 0	2,95,15,938 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	1,01,56,966 0 0	1,00,76,044 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,92,96,754 1 9	5,20,96,176 8 1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,67,51,082 8 7	4,63,14,008 1 0
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,97,45,554 7 5	2,95,25,461 1 8
Balances with other Banks ...	30,79,284 6 0	28,56,186 11 6
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock...	21,81,043 8 7	22,09,193 0 3
Stamps ...	14,476 14 10	14,201 4 11
Sundries ...	1,80,685 13 6	1,62,866 0 11
	17,24,12,795 12 2	17,27,70,074 12 4
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,45,05,613 13 1	5,05,62,763 12 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,69,18,409 9 3	22,33,32,838 8 7

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	4,79,669	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	5,49,257	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	20,35,437	Do.
Post Bills...	15,48,453	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	15,71,922	Decrease.
Loans ...	27,99,422	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	4,37,074	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills ...	2,20,083	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	25,39,862	Do.
Cash at Branches ...	14,02,988	Do.

Percentage 27·13.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—209 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales silk waste, G Narrandas; 38 bales wool, H A Jamahomed; 166 bales wool, N. Khataw; 1,295 cwts oil cakes, S Pestonji and Co; 4,016 cwts myrabollams and 8,600 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar: 155 bales cotton-fly, K Vishram and Co; 300 bales cotton; Gaddum and Co; 48 bales wool, P Meerdhas 32 bales wool, M Balia, 10 bales wool, D Ramcoover, 11 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 210 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co Romney's.—4,880 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ltd 10,000 cwts teaseed and 5,000 cwts groundnuts, Drefuss and Co 16,806 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 275 bales cottonfly, and 50 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co

City of Vienna —1,980 cwts teaseed, J Fashiri; 3,600 cwts linseed, Ralli bros.

George M Embiricos —3 207 bales cotton, and 600 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—4 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—20 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—60 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—130 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—30 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 70 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co; 415 cwts turmeric, R Assaria; 32 bales skins, R M Kooka; 62 cwts dry ginger and 58 crot bees wax, S Bhimji; 2 bales carpet and 14 bundles mats, L and F Barracheugh and Co; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co; 160 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 625 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 16 bales skins, B Muncherji and Co; 122 cwts myrabolams, T Memras; 93 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 126 bales skins, W and J. Graham and Co; 30 bales skins, H O and H Moosa.

Bellucia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 36,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 7,875 cwts cottonseed, and 4,062 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

Blakemoor s—3,937 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Castelly s—1,000 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Orwell s—1,500 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR GATHENBURG.

Castello s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALMAL.

Castello s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Savannah s—1970 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 180 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 52 bales cotton and 2,657 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Darmouth s—4,080 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co; 105 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 275 bales cottonfly and 25 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Ellerslie s—169 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 tons maganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 7557 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 6,000 cwts teelseed and 6,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Blakernoya s—650 cwts myrabolams, W Becher; 1,004 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kildsler s—1,497 bales cotton and 3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Kylufels s—575 bales cotton fly and 150 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 1,650 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels—110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 394 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—540 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Venesia s—134 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKHAICHI.

Bingo Maru s—350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—163 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—578 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and sons; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ben Nevis s—1 bale cotton, M B Kaisha; 90 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros;

Lindon Hall s—1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—350 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Ben Navis s—400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bingo Maru s—215 cwts jardaloo, D Pasoo & Co; 65 cwts angoor; 51 cwts jardaloo, and 42 cwts kishmish, V Nurpal and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—March 29, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain A Cameron, I M S, of a daughter.

MORAN—March 22, at Fyzabad, the wife of Capt. J Moran, 11th Rajputs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—March 14, at Agra, Edith Alice Anthony, late Head Mistress of the E I Railway School, Cawnpore, U. P.

EARDLEY—HOWARD—March 14, at Kamptee, of plague, Major W S Eardley-Howard, I A, elder son of the late Lieut-Col R W Eardley-Howard, and grandson of the late Capt. W H Eardley-Howard, H E I C S, aged 44 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. D. M. Dastur's Lecture on "Our Eye and its Misuse etc.," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Commercial travellers' repartee to customers makes reading lively, but business dull. What the house needs is more orders."—G. H. Lorimer.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March was 449, of whom 315 were males and 134 females.

MAZAGON Y. M. C. A.—A Musical Social will be held at the Mazagon Branch of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. this evening at 9 p.m., open to all friends of the Association.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji is to be proposed as the President of the new Bombay Corporation. His nomination is to be brought forward by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and also by Mr. James Macdonald.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mrs. Swann on "Son of Ara" to-day at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Khanumbai Pavilion of the Princess V. M. Gymkhana, Cooperage. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring a lady friend.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. MR. M. B. CHAUBAL.—Invitations have been issued by a committee of management to an afternoon party to meet the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, first native member of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council, at Sir Mungaldass' Mansions, Girgaum Back Road, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 8th inst.

A JOURNEY TO FEZ.—This is the title of a popular lantern lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Central Hall, Wedehouse Road, Fort, by Mr. John H. Avery, on Saturday next, at 9-15 p. m. A large number of excellent slides will be projected by the Y.M. C. A. electric lantern, the slides being made by the lecturer from his original photos. Mr. Avery was Court Photographer to the late Sultan of Morocco.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—A report has been made to the police that Mrs. Jamaitra, wife of Rao Bahadur Jamaitra, Native Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, went out for a drive with her children in company of Lieutenant D.H.-Rai, I.M.S., a family friend of theirs, who had come to Bombay from Quetta, and during their absence between 6-30 and 8-30 p.m. a steel trunk containing valuables, valued as Rs. 2,620, was stolen from her house, Charni Road.

DR. D. M. DUSTUR'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarathi at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) to-day by Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur, Surgeon Oculist. The topic selected for the evening is "Our Eye, its Misuse, Disuse, Eye-strain and their serious consequences; Weak-sight, Long-sight, their causes and optical corrections." The lecture will be illustrated with Model of the Eye, anatomical charts, diagrams, etc., and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.—The following is the annual account of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund for the year ending 31st December 1909 :—Balance on 1-1-1909 in the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 3,091-2-7; in hand, Rs. 14-6-7; total Rs. 3,015-9-2. Disbursement.—The following amounts have been disbursed from 1-1-1909 to 31-12-1909 in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the plague epidemic, Rs. 239. Net Balance, Rs. 2,776-9-2. Balance available on 1-1-1910.—In hand, Rs. 14-6-7, fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay at 3 1-2 per cent. Rs. 1,500, in current account with the Bank of Bombay on 1-1-1910, Rs. 1,262-2-7. Total Rs. 2,776-9-2.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. this evening :—

March ...	...The Gunners... ...Monk
Clarionet Solo...	...Air Varie ... ...Rossini
Gavotte	...The Way to the Heart... ...Linoke
Selection	...The New Aladdin ... ...Caryll and Monckton
Valse	...The Dancing Girl... ...Coote
Selection	...Coster Songs ... ...Chevalier
Polka	...Off We Go ... ...Coote

DEATH OF MRS. DAVAR.—The "Parsi" remarks:—We much regret to record the death of Bai Pirozbai, wife of the Hon. Mr Justice Davar, which sad event occurred at her residence at Pedder Road yesterday morning. Mrs. Davar had a difficult and dangerous operation performed on her a few weeks ago, and notwithstanding the best medical treatment, her illness took a serious turn to which she succumbed yesterday. The deceased lady belonged to the Wadia family which is closely related to the Davars, Possessing a retiring nature, Mrs. Davar was not seen much in public, but she was well known and respected for her enlightened views and for her sympathies for the poor of the community. The sad news of her death has been received everywhere with genuine sorrow and we join the community in tendering to Mr. Justice Davar and his family its deep sympathy in their great bereavement.

FIRE IN MILL GODOWN.

A FIRE broke out yesterday morning at 7 o'clock in a godown in the compound of Jamshed Mill, Ferguson Road. Cotton waste was stored in the godown, which is situated at the end of a road, of corrugated iron sheet sheds, and on the alarm being given the fire engines from Byculla, Chinchpogly and other stations arrived quickly on the spot. The fire had so far advanced that it was feared that the fire would extend to the adjoining sheds where cotton and yarn were stored. The energies of the Fire Brigade were therefore directed towards saving these sheds, and confining the fire to the waste-godown.

The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 20,000 which is covered by Insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th March, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. It is needed in two Himalayan districts. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in full swing. Standing crops and prospects of return are excellent. Sowing of sugarcane and extraction of opium continue. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good but cattle disease continues in parts of nine districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices are falling in fifteen districts and are stationary elsewhere.

PUNJAB.

Light rain has fallen in parts of Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur but more is wanted in Rawalpindi. Harvesting of rapeseed, gram and other crops is in progress in Biasar, Rohtak, Ambala and Ferozepore. Standing crops are in good condition except in Mianwali, Lyallpur, Multan and parts of Shahpur where they are average to below average. Sowings of extra spring crops continue. Sugarcane sowings have commenced in Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Lyallpur. Slight damage to crops by rain is reported in the Rohtak tahsil and by insects in parts of Hissar and Ambala. Prices are generally unchanged. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Jullundur, Rawalpindi and parts of Shahpur and Mianwali. Complaints of a short water supply are being received from the Samundri tahsil in the Lyallpur District.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 10 cents in Bannu to 1 inch and 6 cents in Hazara fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. It was beneficial to standing crops but more rain is needed. Standing crops are generally average throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan where they are reported to be below the average on unirrigated lands. Oilseeds and gram crops have been damaged by high winds in Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of the oilseed crop has commenced in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane is still being pressed in parts of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. The water supply and fodder are scarce in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil in the Bannu district. There is no irrigation from the Shahrpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The condition of cattle is generally good but disease is reported to be prevalent in one village of the Mardan tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 11 5-16 to 15 1-16; gram 17 1-16 to 24; maize 18 to 22 1-4; bajra 17 to 19 and barley 18 3-8 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11 to 20 and maize from 18 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Basohli tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

Slight rain fell during the week and was beneficial to spring crops which are in good condition. Ploughing for autumn crops is in progress. There is no disease among cattle. The condition of fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Watering of spring crops and harvesting has commenced. Slight damage to crops is reported in parts of Newar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli and are steady or falling elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Crops have been damaged slightly in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock are good except for some cattle disease in Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are steady but high elsewhere. Opium extraction has commenced in Indore and Bhopawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The days are hot and the nights and mornings cool. Cutting, threshing and winnowing of springs crops are in progress. Land is being prepared in places for autumn crops. Pressing and sowing of sugarcane continued in Betul and Chhindwara. The condition of crops is good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and the condition of cattle good. Prices—the price of wheat remained stationary in sixteen districts, rice and juar in eighteen and gram in twenty districts. Gram in Saugor and rice in Drug rose, and wheat in Damoh fell, by one seer per rupee. In Amraoti and Yeotmal juar became cheaper by 1 and 2 seers respectively. Juar rose by 3 seers in Chanda.

Feudatory State.—Harvesting and threshing of crops and preparation of land for sowing of the ensuing season's crops continued. Prospects are good. Prices :—Wheat and kodon in Khairagarh and wheat in Kanker became cheaper by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Rice rose in Kawardha and Khairagarh by 1 seer.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

THE EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE following is the report of the Directors of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Limited, for the year ending 28th February, to be submitted to the Shareholders at the 13th Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday, the 7th April :—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February, together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year, 5,459 life proposals were made to the Company for assurances amounting to Rs. 71,65,400. Of this number 3,293 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurance effected during the year, amounted to Rs. 50,23,940, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 2,69,276-2, of which Rs. 2,394 was by single payments. This result compares most favourably with that of the 13th year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 13,586 assuring the sum of Rs. 2,16,76,940, and of this amount Rs. 4,93,639 are re-assured. Claims, less Re-assurances,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Pelloreus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt.....Royal Navy
H I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H I M S Sedbreast.....Shuteer.....H I M
H M S Hyacinth...Comdr Dick.....Royal Navy
H I M S Dufferin...Comdr Marsack.....H I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 4.

Britannia.....1939 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....3895 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bullock.....2786 Kedder.....James Finlay & Co
Birkhall.....3750 Mackenzie.....T Morrison & Co
Badrie.....1613 Collinson.....A N Jeewanji
City of Calcutta...4785 Miller.....Killick Nixon & Co
Cuina.....3963 Farquharson.....M M & Co
Clyesania.....4336 Osborne...W & A Graham & Co
Calthness.....2222 Proctor.....W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.....759 Manley.....M M & Co
Dartmouth.....2124 Mackull...T Morrison & Co
Dover.....738 Poulsia...Indu-Burma Petrolium & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Fenay Lodge.....2075 English.....T Morrison & Co
George M Embrico...3214 Galandros.....Ralli Bros
Hydra.....3321 Kerseborn.....F F Campbell & Co
Harpenke.....2840 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft.....2586 Mackenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesan.....F F Campbell & Co
Idderleigh...2582 Robson
Japanie.....2296 Shudforth...W & A Graham & Co
Kola.....510 Cuthbush.....M M & Co
Lang Bank...2965 Bout.....T Morrison & Co
Lindon Hall...3540 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane.....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams.....S N & Co
Markgrof.....2328 Tiune.....A Strandes & Co
Madura.....1275 Bamber.....M M & Co
Nasuri.....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Rocbridge.....2443 Vasey.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer...1221 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sofala.....3436 Bowrman.....M M & Co
Strathgarry.....2340 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhad....158Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale.....3440 Rutter.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.....B & H S N & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....P & O S N & Co
Ventia.....2333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 4.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dues.	Agents
C&R Orwell	2445	Hoom	Hull	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ellerslie	2487	Whitefield	Dunkirk	2-4	T Morrison & Co
F King Howell	2321	Davies	Dunkirk	5-4	T Morrison & Co
K Castello					James Finly & Co
N Meridian	3248	Stevenson	Antwerp	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Liverpool	26'3	T Morrison & Co
P Kinfauns	3158	Strycher	Hamburg	3-4	W & A Graham & Co

Offside.

Ben Nevis...2535 Laing...Kobe...9-4...T Morrison & Co
M Kildale...2436 Milner...Hamburg...5-4...Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Clan Macnab.....2922 Ridgeway.....8-4.....James Finlay & Co
4 Coniscliffe...2485 Pottinger.....London.....12-4... W & A Graham &Co
6 City of Vienna...2936 Greenham...Liverpool...6-4 Killick Nixon & Co
7 Sovannah.....3071 James.....Genoa...3-4...J Mackintosh & Co
9 Romney.....1741 Hurford.....Dunkirk...not fix... H H Sidick
10&11 Bingo Maru ...3873 Parsons .....Kobe.....3-4... N T Kaisha
13 Arabia...4167 Leigh ...London...9-4 ...P & O S N Co
16 Haidari...1562 Gray...Zanzibar...2-4...B & P S N Co & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Sofala s	Bowman	Rangoon Mar 20
	Devarka s	Moxon	Buschra Mar 26
	Langbank s	Rout	Barry Feb 9
	Iddesleigh s	Robson	Durban Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Butimba s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Inkentura s	Ottman	Calcutta
	Nawab s	Corkhill	Do

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Japanie for Liverpool &c
" Madura for Persian Gulf
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf
" Lang Bank for Coina
" Shah Ameer for Mauritius

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S S "Devanha" left Hongkong on April 2nd.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p m and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders of the 1st inst is published for information.

No. 403. The undermentioned officers N. Co.'s and men, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, passed an Examination for Proficiency : certificates at Mahaluxmi Battery, and Native Infantry Parade Ground, on the 25th March 1910:—

Major Broughton chambers V D
Lieut B K Goldsmith.
2 Lieut W H Leach.
Sergt. A Spilling
Sergt. J. Welch.
Corpl. K D M Forbes.
Gr A. G. Green.

With reference to the above extract the prizes for the highest number of make are as follows :—

1st Gr A G Green.
2nd 2 Lt. W. H. Leach.

The following is the result of the Inter Company and Carter Cup Competition.

INTER CO-COMPETION.

1st No. 2 Company points obtained	...	343
2nd No. 1 do do do	...	337
3rd E. E. do do do	...	304

CARTER CUP COMPETITION.

1st No. 4 Sub Div. No, 2 Coy. points	...	280
2nd Left Half E. E. Coy.	,,	257
3rd No. 4 Sub-Div. No. 1 Coy	,,	253
4th Right Half E. E. Coy.	,,	242
5th No. 3 Sub-Div No. 2 Coy b	,,	222
6th No. 1 Sub-Div. No. 2 Coy	,,	208
7th No. 1 Sub-Div. No 1 Coy b	,,	193
8th No. 2 Sub-Div. No. 1 Coy b	,,	190

b fired one man short.

Highest Scores in losing teams:—Sapper Rahlon, Lcpl Nives, Sapper Muller, Corpl Forbo, Corpl Clyne, Gr Finner and Gr Eagles.

Members are requested to return their Arms and accoutrements (including pull through) to Head Quarters at once.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th April.

282—Arms—All Rides and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

284—Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "G" Company with effect from this date :—

No 6233 Vol A M Saith and No 6751 Vol W R Savage, to be Lance Corporals.

285—Transfer—Lieut A Forbes is transferred from "F" to "G" Company from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
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Careful Attention.

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THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
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MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment ?

IF SO, TRY

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And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Splsen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna, Deccan.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th April, 1910.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

AMONG recent critics of the British administration of India have been the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, Count Hans von Koenigsmarck, a German Staff Officer, and now we have another, in M. Joseph Chailley, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. All these people are very candid and the German Count tells us our present difficulties in India are due to our own actions. We have taught some of the people more than they have been able properly to assimilate. Knowledge they have in ample measure: their wisdom is yet to come. He points the difference between the Russians and ourselves in respect to the liberty which hitherto has been allowed in speech and press, a liberty which, as we might have expected, has turned to license and something worse. Yet, notwithstanding all the ferment of which we hear so much, what is the position, so far as British troops are concerned? There are some 70,000 of them from the Himalayas to Point de Galle, one red-coat for every 4,380 natives! There does not seem to be any very great dread of uprising here, where a corporal's guard does duty for a whole province. M. Chailley, writing of the constitution of mixed Army, remarks that we have endeavoured to make acquaintance with all, to employ all, to protect all, and to conciliate our love of justice with their interests by disdaining none of the religions and races into which India is divided. M. Chailley's criticism is, as he claims, the fruit of twenty years of thought and ten of actual labour. He began by reading, then he visited India and after a period of four years he repeated his visit, with the result that he was able to make fresh observations with keener eyes. He wrote numerous magazine articles on us, but now he has brought out a volume of six hundred pages—simultaneously in English and in French. Sir William Meyer is the translator of the English edition, but M. Chailley says Sir William did not content himself with mere translation. He corrected facts and dates. He criticised and sometimes revised the author's historical and technical expositions and it then fell to the latter to retranslate into French his so-called translations. Sir William, in fact, only abstained from revising the author's theories, even those which, as an Anglo Indian Officer, he could not be expected to approve. M. Chailley was charged with a mission to study our administration for the benefit of the French Colonial Office. Sir William received the permission of the Viceroy to undertake the English edition of which Lord Morley accepted the dedication; but he had a task of considerable responsibility which he appears to have felt. In some cases, he says, he brought his presentment of facts up-to-date. "These emendations M. Chailley has generally accepted; but except in so far as opinion seemed to have been based on an inadequate conception of the facts, I have abstained, as my official position under the Government of India dictated, from challenging or altering any of the French author's conclusions and criticisms; for these he must be held entirely responsible."

M. Chailley has made an exhaustive study of us and all our ways, and he comes to the conclusion that, with a reform of the system of education, with the administration recruited from various sources, with reorganised Councils—the British Government, resting henceforth on the princes, on the aristocracy, on wealth, on the different religious creeds, on modern science and traditional experience, might confidently face storms arising from any quarter and might maintain its dominion as long as it judged that to be for the interests of India, and for its only glory. As to the admission of a greater number of Indians into the administration M. Chailley, in his own plain-spoken manner, says that in the conflict over Government appointments, which has now lasted for a quarter of a century, between Hindus and Musalmans, the Musalmans are incontestably right. "I am certainly no enemy of the literary classes, the students and the Babus. If one of these were to come to France to make enquiry into the state of things there I should probably be classed by him among the Babus of that country. I fully appreciate the value and dignity of learning, but I do not think that intelligence and knowledge can by themselves mould a ruling class. I see a great danger in any premature seizure of power by this literary minority in India, whose knowledge is of a narrow and theoretical character, who lack a past and hereditary or acquired experience." Let some of them raise themselves by force of talent to the level of the traditional ruling classes and act as a leaven to these; such infiltration, he thinks, may have fruitful consequences. But to give the administration entirely over to these literati, to exclude from it almost all the representatives who would be left a prey to rancorous discontent, as well as the enormous and humble mass of the population, M. Chailley declares would be more than a mistake—"a political blunder of the worst description, utterly unjustifiable on the part of a people who were themselves for so long a purely aristocratic nation."

A study of India would be incomplete without reference to the Vernacular Press and M. Chailley, of course, studied it. He remarks that the Indian Press still enjoys a liberty which many think excessive, and which it makes use of without scruple, and it may be said, without tact or liberty. "Obliged to treat of everything and with education inadequate to the task, its editors are but bunglers." Unfortunately, as one critic thinks, the Native Press is strongly nationalist, and is bound, at the risk of losing a portion of its clientele, to receive and echo all the attacks directed against the Government and the British; consequently "it is uniformly violent; it blames, suspects and travesties." This is rather sweeping and we are glad to find that M. Chailley moderates his view, a little later, and concedes us some honourable exceptions. "There are scholarly and courteous Indian editors," whose papers "satisfy moderate and reasonable readers." And of these he makes special mention of the *Rast Goftar*, the *Indian Spectator*, the *Hindustan Review*, and the *Indian People*. Considering the manner in which to reform the Vernacular Press and to make it potent for good, M. Chailley found English opinion to hesitate between various methods, viz., (1) That of press warnings, to be followed, if unheeded, by the suspension of the offending paper. That, he observes, was tried in France during the Empire and met with universal condemnation. (2) The starting of Government or inspired papers which would expound and support the opinions, the views, and the acts of the administration. (3) A method which would oblige newspapers to receive and publish without delay every communication from Government. But our critic has nothing to say on any of these points in the way of suggestion. He considers the attitude adopted by the Vernacular Press as both melancholy and futile, reminding them that India is one of the main pillars upon which the grandeur of the British Empire rests and England will not willingly let her go; nor can a foreigner judge, or any one prophesy, in regard to a matter such as this.

THE LATE MR. F. A. N. ELLIOT.

THE death of Mr. Frederick Elliot in the week the mail left will cause much regret, especially in Baroda, to which State he rendered meritorious service for more than twenty years. As tutor to the present Gaekwar, during his minority, he directed the education of the young Prince which has enabled the latter to rule over his State in such an enlightened way. He was hardly twenty-eight years of age and had been only five years in the service, when Lord Northbrooke selected him, as one of his last acts as Viceroy, at the end of 1875, to the very responsible task of directing the education of the boy of twelve who was one day to be the ruler of Baroda. In six years he amply justified the choice, and trained his ward in a manner which received applause from all sides. The late Colonel Malleson, well-known as an Indian publicist and historian, was about the same period the tutor of the young Prince of Mysore, and both these Native Princes did very well afterwards as rulers and reflected great credit on their Anglo-Indian tutors. Unfortunately the Maharajah of Mysore died after a short but very promising period of rule, during the life time of his tutor. But Mr. Elliot lived long enough to see the good fruits of his work. The Gaekwar was so well pleased with his tutor that he borrowed his services from the Indian Government and continued him in high office at Baroda where he was very helpful in the administration. His entire service in India was, with the exception of the first five years passed in Berar, spent in Baroda and he has left his mark deep on that State, first as the coadjutor of Sir Madhav Rao, the Regent, during the minority of the present Gaekwar, and then as one of the great helpers of the latter in putting Baroda administration on a sound basis. He retired in 1896 when he was hardly forty-nine. Mr. Elliot belonged to the Minto family and was second cousin to the present Viceroy, and grand-nephew of the first Earl of Minto, who was Governor-General, hundred years ago. His grandfather Hugh Elliot was the younger brother of the first Earl of Minto, and became himself the Governor of Madras from 1814 to 1820. Hugh Elliot was a distinguished diplomatist representing England at various foreign courts, especially that of Prussia under Frederick the Great, and obtained the Governorship of Madras very late in-life, when he was just in his sixty-second year, as his last promotion. One of his sons, the father of the late Mr. F. Elliot, joined the Madras service and was once Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court there. His uncle Admiral Sir Charles Elliot distinguished himself in the first war with China, the Opium War of 1838-39, which led to our acquisition of Hong Kong.

BUDDHISM.

NEXT year, in the month of May, on the full moon day, falls the 2500th anniversary of "the Enlightenment of the Sakya Prince, Siddhartha Gautama." In honour of this event "the foundation of the Universal Empire of Truth," we are informed a Pan-Buddhistic Congress is to be held, but whether in Benares or at Buddha-Gaya or elsewhere has yet to be decided. In favour of the former place it is urged that two months after the attainment of the "abhisambodhi," the Buddha went to Isipatana, the present Sarnath, the Migadawa Deer Park, in Benares, to preach the Doctrine first to the five Brahman Bhikkhus, who were at one time his disciples, when the Prince was practising the bodily mortifications in the romantic wood at Uruwela. In the month of Asalha, on the full-moon day, the Tathagata preached the Doctrine of the Holy Middle Path to the five Bhikkhus. Together with them, he spent the three rainy months, at the Deer Park, and in October on the full-moon day, he gave the benediction to the sixty Bhikkhus, of whom fifty-five had come under his teachings within the rainy months, and sent them in different directions to proclaim the Dhamma for the welfare and happiness of all, in compassion for the many. "Since that day, a day of rejoicing to the many millions of human beings the triumphant wheel of the most excellent law had gone on revolving without cessation, until now it has reached the uttermost limits of the earth." On behalf of Buddha-Gaya it is argued that after the Wesakha day of enlightenment, it became the most hallowed spot in the religious world. Sitting at the root of the Great Bodhi Tree, the Sakhya Prince discovered the Holy Truth that man suffers from ignorance, and that the highest happiness is to be obtained by the destruction of ignorance. "Ignorance is the primary cause of all misery, and in our desire to have things that are not in our possession, we create Karma, which bind the human being to the wheel of finite existence." Maha-Bodhi at Uruwela is the centre of the Buddhist spiritual world. It is there that Buddha "attained the absolute condition of exhalted wisdom which characterises a Buddha from all other beings making him the chief of gods and men." But Buddha-Gaya passed out of Buddhist hands in 1202 A.C. Nevertheless each place has strong claims and Buddhists have eighteen months in which to decide the question as it has been discovered that the best time to hold the celebration is in October, not in May. To commemorate the event further it is suggested that a Buddhist College shall be founded at Benares and funds are now being collected.

THE NEW BRITISH AIRSHIP.

IN spite of Germany's incessant efforts to keep the lead in military aviation the honour of possessing the most powerful and largest airship in the world is not for the present at any rate to belong to her. Not only that, but the lead is actually to be taken by Great Britain, whose authorities not long ago were so much execrated for their apparent neglect of the subject. However, all the time, it seems, Great Britain has been worrying on in her own fashion. We are to have our aeroplanes and our airships as well, and perhaps in the end the "blundering through" method of progress may be no less successful than it has been on some other occasions. The new airship, which is being built for the British Navy—which in England has control over airships—at Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, is very nearly complete. The huge balloon, or gas-containing cylinder is built up rigidly on a framework of a new metal, which is far stronger and only a very little heavier than aluminium. Its dimensions are 500 ft. long and 50 ft. in diameter, whereas the largest vessel of the Zappelin type is only 446 ft. in length. Practically every part of the airship is ready and only awaits the assembling process. It is designed for sea-scouting and, with permanent quarters on the North East Coast, will be required to cruise for days at a stretch along the coast line and out to sea. Necessarily it must be able to stand some rough weather and with its special purpose in view, reliability during storm has been one of the chief aims of the constructors. The preliminary trials will be held in June or July.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delhi," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th March shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 114,361 maunds with an increase of Rs. 54,770 in the earnings.

THE marriage arranged between Miss Pulford and Captain E. G. J. Byrne, Indian Army, will not take place.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons.

THE Brussels "Moniteur" publishes a decree reducing to three years the maximum duration of labourers recruited for works of public utility in the Congo.

ALIENS refused permission to land at the Port of London in 1909, it was stated at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, numbered 1,336, as against 604 in 1908.

THE Letters Patent which reconstitute the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar show that no change in the status of the Governor is contemplated.

LORD THURLOW, whose name appears in the bankruptcy notices in the *Gazette*, was secretary to Lord Elgin, when the latter was Viceroy of India.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. William Hartley Clark, 5th Cavalry, younger son of Sir William Clark, late Chief Judge, Punjab, and Alice Emilia, only daughter of Mr. Edward Piercy Henderson, 42, Leinster Gardens, W.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE thirty-first Royal Naval and Military Tournament will open at Olympia on Whit Monday, May 16, and continue to Wednesday, June 1. In their choice of the principal feature the executive committee have devised a display which will form a novel and striking contrast to any yet seen at the tournament. As its name, "The Millennium," indicates the display will have for its motif, Peace. From a spectacular point of view, it promises to provide the most elaborate, brilliant and comprehensive representation of the armies of the world that has ever been brought into any one arena in London. Four hundred men and nearly 100 horses will take part in the spectacle. Thirty different nations will be represented as follows :—Great Britian.—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. British Colonies. —Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa. Foreign Powers and Nations.—America, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Egypt. Each nation or colony will be represented by three mounted and eight dismounted men, and the troops will be grouped according to the Continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. The music which will be rendered by the famous band—sixty strong—of the Coldstreams Guards, has been specially composed by Lieutenant Rogan, M.V.O. The presentation of the display, as at present planned, will commence with the entry of the band, which will take up a position in front of the Royal box. Immediately afterwards will come the representatives of each country, one section at a time, the mounted men leading. The centre man of each mounted contingent will bear the flag of the nation represented, and the country's National Anthem will be played by the band, as its representatives march up the arena to their appointed places. When all the countries have entered the arena, a huge processional car, gorgeously decorated, upon which is enthroned the Goddess of Peace, will be drawn in by a team of eight shire horses. It will proceed to the centre of the arena, and take up its position in the centre of a hollow square formed by the various countries.

The whole of the mounted men will then move from their places and at a trot perform to musical accompaniment a series of evolutions, in set order, so that the various colours of their uniforms will blend into constantly changing, but always harmonious, designs. At the close of these evolutions, the troops will form a line from one end of the arena to another, the cavalry being massed into three groups, one at each flank and one in the centre. On a given signal the troops will then salute, a fanfare of trumpets being sounded. The dismounted men will ground arms, and a hymn of peace will be sung by the 400 men the bandsmen leading off as a choir. After the hymn of peace has been sung, the dismounted men will take up their arms, and each nation will march singly out of the arena. The final effect will be heightened by the special musical accompaniment, the band playing fortissimo as the first nation marches out, the volume of sound being greatly reduced with the departure of each country until the music becomes pianissimo, as the last nation leaves the arena. The mounted troops will be represented by men specially picked from eleven cavalry regiments.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE.

It is on the sympathy of the relatives of those boys whom the Jewish Lads' Brigade desires to reach that the success of the movement must largely depend, and, with a view to securing this, a display was given this week at the People's Palace of the various phases of work performed by the brigade. A similar display to the wealthier members of the community was given some weeks back at the Queen's Hall in connection with an appeal for £5,000, for this sum has now become necessary to help the brigade carry on its work, but it had not the same significance as this week's performance, for those who attended at the People's Palace came with a view to seeing what their lads were really taught to do during the hours of drill. It was, indeed, as Colonel the Hon. Harry Lawson, M. P., who presided, said, a fine and creditable display, a credit to the boys, a credit to the officers, and a credit to the Jewish community. He congratulated them on all that had been done, and particularly on the excellent exhibition of physical drill given by a combined squad from several companies. He complimented the boys from Norwood on the charm and grace with which they had erected human pyramids, and referred to the Boys' Brigade movement as the best aide of national development of our time. The audience joined heartily in the chairman's tribute to the splendid work which the Jewish Lads' Brigade is accomplishing for the rising generation of Jews. If they did not quite understand the intricacies of all the drill they witnessed, they were keenly interested in the ambulance and signalling work, and in the gymnastic display of the boys, and there is little doubt many recruits to the ranks of the brigade will follow on last night's performance.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS.

It is understood that on the mobilisation of the 1st Division of the Regular Army for the autumn manœuvres the intention is to fill up the ranks to war strength, not by drafts from the other divisions, but from the "Special Reserves." As that body would have to take the field with the "striking force," it is held to be advisable to afford them this early opportunity of working with their comrades whom they are to reinforce in the event of war. It will be recalled that Mr. Haldane announced in the House of Commons on the 7th inst. that one of the Territorial brigades would be fully mobilised this summer to test their efficiency during the manœuvres, in which a landing was to be attempted. Preparations have already been begun to tick off the five battalions which are to turn out on a war footing. These are to comprise the "Old Grey Brigade" now the 4th Brigade Second Division. The landing is to take place somewhere on the Thames it is stated.

TERRITORIALISTS.

It is truly refreshing to turn from the ambiguities of certain politicians to read the businesslike utterances of the Secretary of State for War when outlining the Army Estimates last Monday. He informed the House that his was pleased with his own creation, that his military advisers informed him that he had every reason to be. The artillery were not as good as they might be, but better far than their critics had expected. The Engineers were as excellent as they could be expected to be without technical stores, the Yeomanry a model force, except that they had no horses. As for the infantry, they are somewhat short in numbers, a little weak in physique, somewhat youthful in age, and totally deficient in boots—otherwise they are good infantry. At present the Army Service Corps have not got any wagons of their own to carry supplies for the Army, no horses to pull the wagons; but for these matters all is well with the Army Service Corps. Save in the matter of medical stores, the Royal Army Medical Corps are in splendid going order, whilst the cyclist battalions have nothing to complain of except that they have not got any cycles and cannot get the money for the hire of their own cycles during the past year. Notwithstanding those little matters, which leave room for improvement, Mr. Haldane is pleased with the Territorial Army, but the Territorial Army will not be pleased with itself—or with Mr. Haldane—until these details have been attended to. It is because in his speech on Monday last he virtually promised to settle these questions during the present year that Mr. Haldane still enjoys the confidence of the Citizen Army. Last year he tried to build bricks without straw. This year he is laying in some £300,000 worth of straw; this time next year, if those bricks are not made—and properly made—the nation will have every right to complain.

THE RECRUIT MARKET.

During the eight weeks ending Feb. 25 it appears that the Territorial Army enlisted some 9,600 recruits, whilst 4,800 men took their discharges—a net gain of 4,800 men, or 600 a week. It is true that during this period the General Election was in full swing, but it is doubtful whether this greatly influenced the recruit market; few of the youths who nowadays offer themselves as recruits for the Territorial Army are voters, and confine their political energies to listening to the speeches and heckling their local candidate. On the whole it is probable that the speeches made at election time tended somewhat to stimulate recruiting. To return from the realms of theory to those of well-known facts, experience has shown that practically all the recruiting for the citizen force in the past takes place during the first four months in the year. At all events, 85 per cent. of the recruits are enlisted during this period. May and June, as a rule show little progress, whilst July August, and September are dead months. The recruits of the last three months in the year do little more than balance the outflow of men who have been found medically unfit at camp, who go abroad, or who are discharged as undesirable or non-efficient. Looking at matters from this standpoint, the net gain of 600 men per week for the first eight weeks of the year is by no means so encouraging as Mr. Haldane would lead us to believe. Supposing that this rate of enlistment is maintained during the good recruiting months, we shall find the following figures approximately correct for the year ending Dec. 31, 1910:—

Strength on January 1, 1910 ...	...	271,737
January, February, March and April		21,000
May and June ...	...	5,600
Remainder of year (say)	...	5,600
(or a total of 31,000 recruits for the year).		

As regards the present year, this quota should be more than sufficient to make good the twelve months' wastage likely to occur, but that is because we are better situated this year as regards possible discharges than we have ever been before or are ever likely to be again. It is only the remainder of the transfers from the old Volunteers, the physically unfit, and the undesirables who are liable to discharge during the present year. The transfers do not become eligible for discharge until April 1 next, therefore the 4,800 men discharged from the Force during the first eight weeks of the present year consists almost entirely of men found physically unfit and of undesirables. This is a very alarming percentage of last year's recruits, and shows that the boom in recruiting last year blew a lot of weeds into our Territorial garden. On the other hand, it must be remembered that it is during the first few weeks of each year that a unit turns its mind to sifting out the wasters. Nearly 5,000 of them have been got rid of: it is unlikely that between now and April 1 this average will be maintained. So far as it is possible to forecast the future, the following figures will probably coincide with the discharge returns for the present year :—

January and February	...	5,000
March	...	1,000
April, May and June	...(about)	14,000
Remainder of year...	...	2,000

Or a total of 22,000 discharges, as against 31,000 probable recruits—a net gain of 9,000 men. Mr. Haldane, for some reason unknown, anticipates a net gain of 24,000 men, bringing the strength of the Force up to 300,000. It is to be feared that, unless another boom can be started this year, or unless we Britons give a little more thought to patriotism than we do to football, the figures of the Secretary of State for War will not be realised. This, however, is a minor detail compared with the main issue. As has been said before, we are exceptionally well-placed this year. During 1911, also, we shall be in a favourable position, but looking further ahead into the future when the effects of transfers and temporary booms will have ceased to influence the recruiting market, we come to a few cardinal facts which we cannot afford to overlook in the present. Admitting that by some extraordinary good chance the Territorial Army ever totals 300,000 officers and men serving upon a four years' engagement, then we must be prepared to find that every year 75,000 are eligible to take their discharge, and that at least an additional 6,000 will have to be discharged as unfit for one reason or another. (This latter is an optimistic estimate.) Of course, it is to be hoped that all the men eligible for discharge will not avail themselves of the opportunity. These are the keen men, the non-commissioned officers, the keen shots, and the patriots who will be willing and anxious to re-engage. Roughly speaking, however, the sum total of between 58,000 and 68,000 recruits will have to be found annually, in order to keep the Territorial Army of the future up to strength.

EX-SOLDIERS AS COLONISTS.

Earl Roberts has written as follows to Mr. Herbert E. Easton, a Taumtonian resident in Australia, who acts as honorary secretary of the British Immigration League of that Continent. "The question of employment for our ex-soldiers is a most serious one. Day by day I receive the most distressing accounts from men of good character who have served their country in the field, and yet are unable to obtain work in civil life, and I am powerless to help them. If emigration is to be the solution I would welcome it, for, though the loss to the country of some of her best and most valuable citizens would be great, anything is better than that such men should be walking the streets seeking for work which cannot be found for them, while their wives and children are starving at home."

CAPTAIN GEOFFREY Percival Sanders, 5th Goorkha Rifles, Frontier Force, son of the late Major T. W. Sanders, Bombay Staff Corps, and Mrs. Sanders, of Baschurch, Shrewsbury, was married on March 16, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, to Miss Norah Green, daughter of Mrs. George Green, of Watford. The service was taken by the Rev. W. R. Wyldbore Smith, vicar of Shalbourne, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. Vere Hodge, vicar of Lynton, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Wilfrid Lewis, vicar of Oxley, Watford. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin draped with ninon and trimmed with Mechlin lace and silver embroidery. Her veil of old family lace covered a tiara of orange blossoms, and lilies of the valley composed her bouquet. Captain F. Skipwith, a brother officer of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. REDMOND'S DECLARATION.

Disposal of the Irish Vote.

EARLY ELECTION STILL PROBABLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Tipperary, said Mr. Lloyd-George long ago intimated that the Budget concessions could be arranged, but the Budget concessions were as nothing compared with the abolition of the Veto as the first essential to Home Rule. The Nationalists were in complete union with the Government in the plan of attack. The resolutions would be carried by a majority of over a hundred, but he feared that the influential section of the Cabinet was still timid and half-hearted.

Mr. Redmond reiterated that the Budget must not leave the control of the House of Commons till the Lords' decision with regard to the veto was known. If the Government gave assurances to this effect and also that they would not retain office after the Lords' rejection of the resolutions unless they secured guarantees from the Crown, then the Nationalists could discuss the concessions for making the Budget tolerable to Ireland.

Mr. Redmond concluded with a warning that however the crisis of the moment went, an election was certain in the near future.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Attitude of the Vatican.

RESTRICTIONS BY THE POPE.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived in Rome. He was received at the station by a representative of the Foreign Office and the Mayor.

LATER.

The Pope has refused to receive Mr. Roosevelt unless he undertook not to offend Vatican susceptibilities like the former Vice-President Fairbanks, whom His Holiness recently refused to receive after Mr. Fairbanks had addressed a Methodist College in Rome.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined to limit his freedom of action.

OUTRAGE ON A CAIRO OFFICIAL.

Attempted Murder by an Ex-Detective.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Reuter wires from Cairo that when Harvey Pasha, the Commandant of Police, entered his office, a German Jew who had been dismissed from the Secret Police, fired a fully loaded revolver at him but missed. He was arrested.

COLLAPSE OF A BALLOON.

Two Passengers Drowned.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Reports from Stettin state that a balloon with four passengers including Herr Delbrueck, member of the Reichstag, fell into the Baltic. One of the occupants was picked up dead, one seriously injured and two are missing including Herr Delbrueck.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The body of Herr Delbrueck is still missing. That of his companion has been picked up.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Raids on Bucket Shops.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Advices from Washington report that Government agents have made simultaneous raids on brokers' offices in the principal cities of the United States with the object of wiping out bucket-shops.

RAID BY THE MULLAH.

Eight Hundred Friendlies Slaughtered.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Aden telegram states that the Mullah has slaughtered eight hundred friendlies, capturing their cattle. The friendlies are fleeing to the coast.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The eight hundred friendlies slaughtered by the Mullah were Dalbahanta tribesmen. They first repulsed the Mullah killing hundred of his followers, but were cut up in the second assault. The Mullah captured 12,000 camels and cattle.

[Only last week we were told that the friendlies had been armed and knew how, besides being able to defend themselves; therefore our Indian troops were being withdrawn and a battalion of the King's African Rifles disbanded. Possibly the Mullah heard this too.]

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The King of Servia has arrived in Constantinople. The Sultan and Ministers met him at the station.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Delhi," with the British mails of the 25th ultimo, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arnst Beats Whelch.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Telegrams from Christchurch, New Zealand, state that Arnst beat Whelch in the World's Sculling Championship by six lengths.

REV. THOMAS LAW.

Drowned at Brighton.

LONDON APRIL 4

Reverend Thomas Law, Secretary of the National Free Church Council, has been found drowned at Brighton.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Developing Rhodesian Plantations.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Chartered Company is vigorously co-operating with the British Cotton Growing Association in developing Rhodesian cotton plantations. Altogether £10,200 has been allocated for this purpose.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAMS.

To Succeed Sir Douglas Gamble.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Constantinople telegram states that the English Rear-Admiral Williams will succeed Sir Douglas Gamble.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

Hearing by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

At the Special Tribunal the Chief Justice and Justices Das and Tennon took up the Haludbari Dacoity case in which Upendra Krishna Deb and nine others were committed by the District Magistrate of Nadia under Sections 395 and 397. There was a lengthy discussion as to the framing of the charge under Section 397, for the arms were not found in the possession of all the accused. The point remained unsettled till the whole evidence was placed. The Advocate-General shortly stated the facts.

ANOTHER POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Six Calcutta youths joined by four local men committed a dacoity at a shop of a Marwadi, who dealt in Manchester cloths and robbed him of some money and ornaments. After looting another shop the dacoits went to the nearest railway station where the six were arrested. The trial is proceeding.

THE "KARMOYOGIN" OFFICE SEARCHED.

Printer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Calcutta was again stirred this evening by reports of several house searches which commenced, late in the afternoon. The search in the house of Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra, a late deportee, commenced at 3 p.m., but no authentic report of the result of the search is yet received. The office of the "Karmoyogin" newspaper which was lately edited by Mr. Arabindo Ghose along with the premises in which "Karmoyogin" Press is situated was also searched.

LATER.

It is reported that the search at the "Karmoyogin" office was in connection with some incriminative matter contained in the issue No. 25, the last issue being No. 39. At the "Karmayogin" office the Police were making stringent enquiries regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Arabindo Ghose. Three trunk loads of copies of the "Karmoyogin" together with manuscripts were taken hold of by the police. The Printer, Monomohan Ghose, is arrested and taken into custody.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Calcutta Police Bill Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

After a hot discusssion to-day at the Bengal Council the Calcutta Police Bill was passed. It was introduced eight months ago following the Bombay Act. No less than 79 amendments were moved, specially referring to the regulation of public speeches, house searches, public meetings and street processions. All amendments were lost, except a few verbal ones. The Council again meets to-morrow.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST."

The performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" advertised for this evening in aid of the St. George's Nursing Association, has been postponed until Monday next, 11th instant, owing to the indisposition of a member of the cast. Friday's performance will remain unaltered and seats booked for to-day will be available for Monday, 11th instant, unless presented at Messrs. Rose and Co., before Thursday evening next when they will be exchanged for any seats available for Friday or money returned if desired.

THE marriage arranged between Captain John Dalrymple Belgrave, Royal Field Artillery, and Gwladys, daughter of Colonel Newcomen Watts, Assistant or Adjutant-General, India, and of Mrs. Newcomen Watts, 156, Ashley Gardens, will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Saturday, April 16, at half-past two o'clock.

CONTRACTS for the Australian and New Zealand Dreadnought cruisers have been given to Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, and the Fairfield Co., Govan.

FERDUSI ET L'IRANIENNE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA)

"They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
"The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep;
"And Bahram, that great Hunter—the Wild Ass
"Stamps o'er his Head, and he lies fast asleep."

The great poets of the world have followed in the wake of great public calamities. Pass we on the sacred bards, always inspired by past or future misfortunes till Homer accosts us. The fall of Troy and the catastrophes of Argolis usher him in. With the young schemer who closed the drama of the great Roman Republic, and brought the Empire on the stage, we hear Virgil treading the boards. Dropped in the midst of discords of Guelphs and Ghebellines, Dante was the proscribed before he wore the poet's wreath. With Cromwell, Milton dreamt of Satan. The murder of Henry IV of France preceded Corneille, Racine and Moliere had looked on while raged the storm of the Fronde. After the French Revolution rose Chateaubriand. With the break up of the old Persian Empire, the saintly soul of the land lay hid like living water running fresh and limped in forgotten canals, while barbarian deluges swept above ground. These waters now visible and anon lost, but overflowing and murmuring as they flowed, formed Ferdusi's mind, whom the savants of Europe style

THE HOMER OF PERSIA.

His father owned a field near a rivulet, and an old canal that ran dry. This silent ruin whispered of departed glory, as sung by Omar Khayyam, a lesser Sun than him in the above quotation. The gods had breathed on this divinely mad seer sensitive to the beauty and truth hidden in facts. He listened dreamily to the echoes that lingered in the degraded aqueducts, the sacred art of Zoroastrian times. The arrogance and torpor of the conqueror had turned the smiling land into dreary wastes, salted sand and morbid morass. Like land-like-man. The family partook of the fields. In the miserable life of Musulman seraglio, it was dull, desolate and sterile. The "genius loci" spoke. The soul was stirred in the child. In quite a Zoroastrian outburst of feeling, he told the canal "when I am grown, I shall build thee a dam, and thou shalt no longer be thirsty." He heard, he collected, he wrote up old traditions. The Prophet Mahomed had anathematized the creed of fire. That did not arrest him. At sixteen he began to consecrate them in rhymes. By a singular respect which poets want in, he was true to the old tales that came down remote ages.

THE SHAHNAMEH

has gained thereby. His portraits are not transparent shadows. They have a singular character of reality. Read his Gustasp or Rustam, and you see them face to face. Who would have believed that he should have been able to write this immense and masterly poem to set this revivified stream of classic days rolling on troubled ground, swept over by barbaric hordes? Could it be anything but turbid and rustic, encumbered with variable elements? No matter! How noble the river, how steep the incline! With what grandeur it runs! That glorious epic has a magic flute which sets the atoms of our frame in a dance. Let Schiller speak for him:

"Wer kann des Sangers Zauber losen.
"Wer seinen Tonen widerstehn.

(who can the singer's spell undo, who stand his passion's tone unmoved.) That he a Mussalman and one of the conquering race to find in Parsi homes unbounded confidence, and be the repository of the dearest traditions of the country is a mystery yet unexplained. Was it the charming heart of the poet, the manchild whom nothing could be refused that proved an immense attraction? Classic Persia possessed him. For sixty years he glorified her soul. Moved with emotion the soul made up to him. He luckily found, that everywhere under the conquerors, the heads of indigenous families preserved the patriarchal life and with it the dear deposit of the old past. Evening and the doors closed, classic Iran reappeared at the fireside. Her old spirit was there in the simple and sublime dialogues of Ahura Mazd and Zoroaster, the exploits of Jamshed, Gustasp and Asfandyar, the apron of the smith, who of yore saved the country.

THE IRANIAN MOTHERS

were specially the reliable guardians of this trust. They perpetuated and taught the traditions. Woman is tradition's self. More lettered in Iran than elsewhere, her influence counted. She was queen and mistress as the excellencies for youths. But for the maiden it proves oftener than not a hardening and a deformity. Note the loveless disflowering of maiden souls, due to biological and pathological curricula. Has it ever struck you that the Mother of Love carved by Cleomenes in her unclothed loveliness is chaster than these stylish ladies in their style? Fashion seems as strong as fate. It is told of Marie Antoinette that she took the virus of it, and with the aid of her milliner opened as mad a dance of preposterous fashions, that sending her portrait to her mother the Empress Maria Theresa, it was returned with the remark that there was some mistake, for the portrait of an actress had been received, and not that of a Queen of France. The same may be said of the up-to-date Parsi belle. Is n't her get up in Benares scarfs and drapery that of the bayadere? What doing up of hair "en herisson," or drawing them up into higgledy-piggledy tufts! What grotesque gossamer wear! And how it results in head-aches, colds, catarrhs and fevers! Where is the practical sense of the Parsi brought up in the English school of philosophy that would erect utility into a religion and morality? Can it not control this ruinous folly? Yes, were there discipline at home to begin with. Is it because parents are no longer enwreathed with a living garland of half-a-dozen children at least, that the one or two they are blessed with are over-petted and spoilt? Herein, too,

FASHION PLAYS THE INFLEXIBLE DESPOT.

If Parsis had a really exclusive "Beau-Monde," elegant and of high culture—not to be bought by any amount of mere riches or display—it would certainly have a great refining influence on manner and culture. But society with them is a dilemma. There is no consistency in its code of morals. It does not put up its fan at the heroine of the "menage a trois," nor scores her name out of its visiting list.

It is the air of Bombay that is fatal to living a cheerful life of honest content, accepting without revolt one's humble role in the world, sleeping serene enveloped in obscurity, and preserving so to say a taste for poverty, consequent on his small income. The moral gymnasium wherein by exercise youths and maidens will form moral muscles has yet to be established in Bombay.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS.

Peculiar Case at Bombay.

An alleged attempt at extensive fraud upon several Bombay firms connected with the cotton trade is being investigated by the local police. It is stated that certain persons, unknown, using the name of Amarchand Raichand used bogus railway receipts made out at Broach in order to draw hundies for Rs. 12,500, Rs. 12,000, Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 13,000 respectively on the firms of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, Messrs. Prior de Soane, Messrs. Mitchell and Company and the Indian Cotton Company. These were presented through the firm of Jethalal Bhanji, bankers, and the money amounting to Rs. 48,000 was received by them. Later a letter purporting to come from the firm of Amichand Raichand instructed the bankers to pay the sum to one Himatlal Premchand on their behalf. Messrs. Jathalal, however, insisted on making payment at Broach through one of their own employes. Himatlal is then alleged to have attempted to arrange that he and the employe carrying the money should travel together to Broach by the night train. The latter, named Bapulal Damodar, refused, however, to carry so large a sum except by day. He made the journey by a day train, but his suspicions were aroused when he was met by Himatlal on his arrival at Broach station. He refused to go with Himatlal to his master and stipulated that the money should be paid over only at the premises of a specified merchant and after satisfactory evidence of identity. Himatlal disappeared and it is alleged that Bapulal was afterwards approached by three other persons all of whom however were unwilling to go to the offices stipulated. Bapulal after finding that there was no firm in Broach under the name of Amarchand Raichand returned to Bombay with the money. The police were informed and they found that the alleged railway receipts were not genuine.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

Creditors' Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of the Bombay Cotton Mills was held yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Payne and Company's offices under the orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod to consider a scheme to bring the Mills out of liquidation, Mr. R.D. Settna, the Official Liquidator, presiding.

At the outset Mr. Settna announced that Messrs. Assur Virji had withdrawn their scheme and the scheme now placed before the meeting was from Messrs. Hormusji Sons and Coy. In their new scheme Messrs. Hormusji Sons and Coy. had stated that they were prepared to be the agents of the Company for thirty years on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 and a commission of 15 per cent. on the profits. After the scheme had been approved by the Court, they would pay rupees fourteen lakhs to the Official Liquidator within four months to be distributed among the creditors. A year later they would pay rupees three lakhs and fifty thousand more. For the balance they would issue five per cent. preference shares.

After some discussion Mr. Settna put the scheme to the vote, which was carried by a majority. Mr. Settna said he would report the result to the Court.

The proceedings then terminated.

P. AND O. LINER IN COLLISION.

The Accident to the "Nile."

On March 15, before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, sitting with two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, an action was brought by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, owners of the steamship Nile, against the owners of the steamship Teleonia, to recover the amount of the damage sustained by reason of a collision between the two vessels in Sea Reach, River Thames, on the evening of December 24 last. The whether at the time was foggy and the tide flood with the force of about three knots. According to the statement of claim, the Nile, a screw steamship of 6,694 gross tons register, manned by a crew of 146 hands all told, whilst on a voyage from London to Calcutta with a general cargo, and carrying 64 passengers, was lying at anchor between the Mucking Light and Thames Haven to the northward of mid-channel. Her anchor lights were duly exhibited and the fog bell was being sounded at short intervals. In these circumstances those on board the Nile observed the two masthead, and, shortly afterwards, the green light of the Teleonia, coming up the river, distant about four or five ship's lengths and bearing about three to four points on the port bow. The bell of the Nile was rung continuously, but the Teleonia, coming on at considerable speed, with her starboard quarter struck the stem of the Nile, doing her considerable damage. According to the defence the collision solely caused by the negligence of the pilot of the Teleonia, who was in charge of her in a district in which pilotage was compulsory.

The defendant's case was that the Teleonia, a steamship of 1,013 gross tons register, was proceeding up the river, making about 3 to 4 knots through the water and duly sounding her whistle for fog, when the forward anchor light of the Nile was seen about a quarter to half a mile away, bearing about ahead. The helm of the Teleonia was thereupon starboarded and afterwards hard-a-starboarded, and just before the collision the engines were put full speed ahead and the helm hard-a-ported to try to throw the quarter clear; but before the Teleonia could clear she struck the stem of the Nile with her starboard quarter.

Mr. Aspinall, K. C., and Mr. R. H. Balloch appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Laning, K. C., and Mr. A. D. Bateson for the defendants.

Neither side elected to call the pilot of the Teleonia; but, in accordance with the practice which Mr. Justice Deane had initiated, he ordered the pilot to be put into the box and asked him whether he wished to give evidence.

The pilot replied that he wanted to have an opportunity of exonerating himself and he was accordingly sworn. In answer to the Judge, he said that the collision to the fault of the helmsman in allowing the vessel's head to swing back after he had been ordered to steady her on her course.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Laing for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, in giving judgment, after dealing with the main facts of the case as stated in the pleadings, said that the captain of the Teleonia stated that he had had to complain of the steering to the man at the wheel, and had sent the third officer to superintend the steering and he had turned the quartermaster out of the wheel-box and had taken the wheel himself. The question was, When did that take place? According to the third officer it was just when they had the lights of Thames Haven Pier ahead. If it was later the matter became very material. For some reason this handy little vessel was unable to clear the bows of the Nile, and he had some doubts at the close of the defendants' case as to whether the Court had been told the whole story. The third officer said that the ship was steadied on the course of S. W. by S., which was the course given, but the Court agreed that there must have been a steadying back. They thought that the pilot was right when he said that the man steadied back, and that this occurred after leaving Thames Haven Pier. If the pilot's story was right it accounted for the collison, and he (Mr. Justice Deane) thought that he was entitled to take the pilot's statement as to the cause of the disaster into account. He found that the quartermaster failed in his duty at the critical time when the order to steady had been given, and the plea of compulsory pilotage therefore failed. The Teleonia was alone to blame.

To combat the fraudulent marking of foreign made goods as British, it was decided at a meeting of manufacturers held in London to form an association to be called the Register of British Manufacturers.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

End of the Coal Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 21.

THE election ferment which is now prevalent all over Australia and which is particularly active in this State, will continue until the Federal Parliament has been elected on Wednesday, April 13. The larger issue is, for the time being, however, under eclipse in South Australia, because a fortnight hence the contests for our own Legislature will be held. Much as the people are urged to consider themselves primarily Australians, it is but human nature to put their own State first. The Psalmist has asserted that all men will speak highly of the individual who does well for himself, and similarly the Commonwealth must esteem as particularly valuable the citizen who has been especially useful in his own community. The system of government in vogue in Australian, like that of most civilised nations has been based on the family, and it is still natural to think most continously of one's own people. Even the Church teaches that more than ordinary consideration should be given to those who of "the household of faith." When religion civilisation and nature all combine to inculcate the same lesson it is impossible to blame people for being at times, somewhat restrictedly patriotic. Men in politics put their own interests before those of their party, their party ideals before those of the State, and the welfare of the State before that of the Commonwealth. It is, of course, well to be unselfish and broad minded, but as a rule, if a man does really well in the highest sense for himself, he does well for the whole community. In any case if the electors of South Australia as a whole exercise their franchise fully and wisely on Saturday week with a proper regard to the best interests of the State, they cannot fail to derive benefit themselves and to confer advantage on Australia. The stronger and the better the men in the State Parliaments, the more likely are they to pass legislation which will help forward the country in which they are specially interested, and it is impossible for South Australia to prosper without adding to the wealth of the Commonwealth. The first duty, in point of time, is manifestly to secure the selection of suitable men to the State Legislature, for the Federal elections do not take place until 11 days later. In the interim, the whirl and turmoil of the more numerous contests being over, the constituencies will have the more leisure to think carefully over the selection of Federal Senators and Representatives. The latter work will be entered upon with all the better prospect of success if voters do their duty on April 2, and so put their consciences in good trim for the second ordeal.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

There are probably several reasons why Western Australia has made such a sudden and enthusiastic determination to do more towards developing agriculture. The decline of the gold yield of that State may be one of them, for month after month the returns have decreased with unpleasant persistency and the most pronounced falling off was the decline of 12,081 oz. in the output for February as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Or it may be that the great advance shown by South Australia in the agricultural industry, and the growing importance of the export trade in grain, wine, eggs, and fruit, has estimulated our Western neighbours to adopt the tactics of healthy rivalry. But although the farmers of the West are four days nearer the London market than the South Australians, there need not be the slightest cause for anxiety on that or any other account. It is certain, however, that a determined effort is being made to enhance the importance of Western Australia as a food producing centre. The Premier (Mr. Newton Moore) now visiting England, told his first interviewer that the future of his State lay in the development of agriculture, and he particularly wished to attract agriculturists with small amounts of capital in hand. During the Premier's absence an important Agricultural Conference was held in Perth, at which resolutions were carried and matters discussed in a manner that clearly indicated a determined resolution to make the producing industry a more prosperous concern, so as vitally to increase the future prosperity of the State. Professor Lowrie seemed to be very optimistic on the subject. He declared that the farming industry was at the back of every cause in the State, and that the place had in it the capacity of producing agricultural produce alone worth from £14,000,000 to £15,000,000 annually. Although acknowledging that there was a wide area of poor land in the country, the professor considered that the wheat-growing portion could be considerably enlarged, and the fruit growing and dairying industries placed on a firm and remunerative basis. Western Australia has still to import its own butter, but Professor Lowrie advocated the clearing of 10,000 acres for dairying purposes, which would involve an expenditure of £70,000. That some decisive action is intended is shown by the fact that the Acting Premier has announced that Professor Lowrie was backed up by the Government in his projects, and would be given a free hand in dealing with them. Thus the matter stands at present and as there is no necessity for the exhibition of inter-State jealousy, patriotic Australians will doubtless be glad to see Western Australia become a prosperous grain, fruit, and poultry producing State. South Australia has nothing to fear for, judging by the progress made during the last few years, this State will soon produce as much wheat as either Victoria or New South Wales, whilst Western Australia must necessarily remain at the bottom of the list for a long time to come. As she progresses we shall assuredly go forward also.

COAL STRIKE ENDED.

The colliery strike was ended on the 11th instant. The representatives of the men and the proprietors met, and after a conferences, which at one time threatened to terminate without result, an agreement was arrived at under which the men will return to work at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The terms of the agreement are:—Strike to be declared off to-day. Work to be resumed at all the mines on Monday. All former employes to be re-employed under the old conditions as far as practicable. This to apply where the places are not ready. It is understood that only 21 of the men now out will be displaced. Those who were engaged in negotiating for a settlement of the trouble will not easily forget the kaleidoscopic changes which the situation underwent to-day. In the morning it was known that a meeting of members of the Colliery Proprietors' Association had been called for half-past 1 o'clock, and it was generally believed that the only business to be transacted would be the formal ratification of a basis of a settlement already agreed to, and to all intents and purposes accepted by both sides. But as has happened more than once in this strike's strange eventful history, public opinion was wide of the mark. The proprietors assembled, but instead of lasting a few minutes the meeting occupied over an hour. The gathering of business men and press representatives waiting to hear the result were beginning to express anxiety as to the time when Mr. Livingstone Learmouth, chairman of the Proprietors' Association, emerged from the association's office and hurried off to the railway-station to catch the train for Sydney. In reply to inquiries by the newspaper reporters, he said the trouble had been settled. "The men, with the exception of 21, will," he said, "go back on the old terms, and work will be resumed on Monday morning. The meeting now," he added "is merely dealing with minor matters." The news of the settlement of the coal strike was received at Broken Hill to-day with expressions of satisfaction on all sides. It will be some weeks before Newcastle coal can reach the Barrier, but the situation is relieved.

MURRAY WATERS.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Murray waters question has concluded its labors, and will present its report to the Premier. The Commission advises that an agreement be entered into between Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales for the appointment of a board of three experts one from each State, and that this board should allocate the water upon the basis—(1) Of contributions to the Murray by the rivers of each State; and (2) of making irrigation needs preeminent above those of navigation. As South Australia does not contribute to the waters of the Murray, it is suggested that the board should make an allowance to that State, but should have power to vary the apportionments as the various interests dependent upon the river demand. The board condemns the extensive system of locking proposed in the agreement entered into by the late Government. In that agreement Victoria was asked to join in an expenditure of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 for locking the Murray from Swan Reach, near Blanche town, to Echuca, and the Murrumbidgee, from its junction with the Murray, to Hay. The report states that the benefit of such work both directly and indirectly would be out of all proportion to the great expenditure. "To launch out upon such a scheme would be a huge economic blunder, and in no sense would the expenditure of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 of money be justified." The report further says that the claim that by locking the river water would be conserved both for navigation and irrigation is not sound, because if water were drawn from the locks for irrigation navigation would be interrupted. The Commission notes that in his recent report to the South Australian Government Mr. Stuart Murray does not recommend the construction of locking system, but confines himself to advising the establishment of a storage at Lake Victoria, and certain works at the Murray mouth. The Lake Victoria work was recommended by the 1902 Commission, and the Commission in the present report recommends it as the first work to be undertaken at the joint cost of the three States. The work at the Murray mouth, however, the Commission thinks fairly a State concern of South Australia, the financial responsibility of which should be borne by that State, and not shared by the three States as recommended by Mr. Stuart Murray. The whole of the proposals for locking are condemned together with those for the expenditure of money at the Murray mouth at the cost of the three States. In place of this the Commission suggests the establishment of two large storage reservoirs, one at Lake Victoria and the other at Cumberoona, on the upper Murray, to provide for irrigation in both New South Wales and Victoria. In apportioning the waters of the river, it is suggested that the board of experts should give the first consideration to the needs of irrigation. The report lays stress upon the need of settlement in the irrigation areas, as advocated by Mr. Elwood Mead, and points out that an area of 4,000,000 acres can be irrigated from the Murray. It also refers to the need of bringing expert irrigators from other countries to prove what can be done by this method of intense culture, and to break down the antipathy of the Australian settler to irrigation. The Commission, however, advises cautious progress and urges the need for developing markets abroad for the increased production which might be expected. Reference is made in the report to the difficulty experienced by the Commission in obtaining evidence in South Australia and New South Wales, where it alleges that it was met with a policy of silence. This was due to the view that Victoria was a defaulter from the agreement on the Murray waters question. Summarised the principal recommendations are:—1. That the locking scheme be abandoned. 2. That a board of three experts one from each State be appointed to apportion the waters of the Murray from time to time on the basis of the contributions of each State, and in view of the interests involved irrigation requirements predominating. 3. That large storage works be constructed at Lake Victoria and Cocumbaroona at the joint cost of the three States. 4. That the cost of the works at the Murray mouth area be the concern of South Australia.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Wade) had received from the Agent-General the text of the warning issued by the Danish Government against emigration. The Minister for Foreign Affairs publishes the following:—"An inquiries regarding the state of affairs in Australia and New Zealand are addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs from day to day, the Ministry points out that as the difficulties for emigrants to subsist in those countries have latterly largely increased. Danes in search of employment are earnestly dissuaded from going to the countries named." The Premier has forwarded the following cablegram for publication in the British Press:—"Mr. Wade, the Premier of New South Wales, strongly resents the publication by the Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the warning against Australia as a field for emigration. He states that no country in the world to-day offers a better field for the industrious worker than New South Wales. Ten thousand of the genuine settlers' class in 1909 were all satisfactorily settled without delay. There are practicaly no unemployed at the present time, but a huge unsatisfied demand for agricultural and domestic labour at remunerative wages. Since 1906 New South Wales has assisted 14,009 immigrants, the Government guaranteeing work to agriculturists and domestic servants, and placing them in satisfactory employment within a day of landing. Hundreds of these immigrants made homes on the land, and are owning freehold, and are now prosperous farmers. All the others are earning about double the wages received in older countries. In the same period 179,594 people arrived in New South Wales and 278,619 in Australia from oversea."

A.

GRANT ROAD THROUGH TRAM SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The management of the Tramway Company cannot be congratulated on doing away with the Through Tramway Service between the Grant Road Station Terminus and Mazagon Terminus, and substituting Tardeo in its place with the unnecessary break at the corner of Grant Road. If Tardeo had a Railway station one could understand the change, but there is no such station there. Now the direct route is well-known to be thickly populated by Hindus and Mahomedans and Christians, travelling in very large numbers direct to the station without a break for the great Mahim Fair, the popular Bandora Feast for making vows, and to the Sunkereth Fair held on the other side of the Railway station. Grant Road, by the present arrangement which is most inconvenient to every one, one has to get down at the corner of Grant Road and patiently wait for the Pydhoni car to take them to the station, and those bound for Mazagon have to get down also at the corner and wait for the Tardeo car. It is, therefore, evident that the management could not have consulted the real wants of the public who should have been taken into their confidence. Again when the new arrangement was introduced for breaking up of the popular through service referred to no previous intimation was given to the public through the newspapers for any suggestions being made. For such was the case when the through service to Mazagon was abolished one day, and the passengers were asked to get out at the corner, and go via Pychowai, (not a word being said about the abolition of the through service), and that by the new arrangement the Tardeo car would meet them at the J. J. Hospital. Fortunately a Tramway Official happened to be travelling at the time, and he very kindly informed the passengers that they need not go to Pydhowni, but to get down at the corner, and take the car coming from Tardeo to Mazagon as the through service has been abolished. To school-going children this arrangement is very hard. There are several schools at or near the Grant Road Station, and the daily inconvenience, not to say delay, caused to the children from Mazagon and Byculla, is doubly aggravated by getting in and out at the corner junction; they are invariably late and sometimes they cannot find room. It is, therefore, earnestly urged that the old "through" system from Mazagon Terminus to Grant Road Station, may be again introduced which had been such an immense boon to those travelling on this line for many years.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

GUZARAT PIGSTICKING MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In giving an account of the Gujerat Cup Pigsticking Competition, which you published on the 2nd instant, I expressed regret that the military element was not represented at the meeting and referred at the same time to Colonel Forbes' services with the yeomanry in South Africa. I find that I unwittingly did injustice to the Regular Forces. Colonel Forbes was for a number of years an officer in the 9th Lancers, and it is only fair that that regiment should have the credit of having produced the winner of the Gujarat Cup for this year.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

March, 3rd.

TRIBAL FIGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Fierce Conflict in the Territory.

Mr. J. R. McPherson, who has returned to Port Darwin, from a trading voyage on the east coast, was an interested but horrified spectator of a bloody combat between Junction Bay natives and a small party of Liverpool River braves on January 24. Mr. McPherson has a fishing camp at Rolling Bay, which appears to be a neutral territory between the Junction River tribe, boundary and that of the Liverpool River tribe, and he employed about 30 Junction River natives for the collection of the beche de mer or trepang. On the day of the fight the fishing party worked as usual, and returned at about 2 o'clock with canoes well laden with the sea slug. The cooking and smoking of the fish proceeded quietly until about 4 o'clock, when Mr. McPherson noticed that some of his boys were in full war paint with white faces and yellow legs. Noticing also something unusual was strangely exciting his boys, he enquired of the cause, and was told that in a dense thicket, about 300 yards distant, a party of Liverpool natives were concealed, and were only waiting an opportunity to attack the Junction Bay natives, who were encamped there and who, with McPherson's boys, numbered about 60. This was the first intimation Mr. McPherson had, of any danger and even then he did not take much notice of the matter, and went on with his work.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

Soon after he had ended his labors for the day, and was quietly smoking, he was startled by a peculiarly weird and blood-curdling war-whoop, and following the direction of the yell he was amazed to see from 30 to 40 ghastly white-painted figures dash into the open from their concealment, and to find that a still greater number of the Junction tribe came from the opposite thicket to meet them. They met at spear-throwing distance on a clear space of green sward, which gently sloped from the dense bush on either side, and provided a grand natural arena, looking down on which Mr. McPherson was able to view the whole at close quarters and in comparative security. Immediately the parties came within striking distance a great duel was begun, and showers of spears were exchanged by the combatants. They were throwing with exceeding skill and strength by the aid of woomeras, and the dexterity by which the deadly weapons were dodged or warded off amazed the onlooker despite the fact that he had seen many sham Fights even at a range as close as 10 to 15 yards only. The spears were thrown and rethrown, those used by the one party being picked up and returned by the other, and the skill in avoiding was so great that up to the time when almost all the spears of both parties were broken no serious casualties had occurred. Then, however, as the spears were getting scarce, and as the parties were gradually getting warmer and nearer each other Billy, one of Mr. McPherson's boys was struck in the back with a long barbed spear when he was in the act of stooping for a weapon which had just been aimed at him.

A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

As Billy fell pierced by the spear the parties, as by one impluse, closed in a fierce hand to hand struggle, and then ensued such a bloody and savage combat as sickened Mr. McPherson, and such as he has no desire to see repeated. Both sides were now mad with fury and fought like savage beasts or devils. The lust of blood was on them, and in their horrible masks of war paint, with blazing eyes and every feature instinct with the desire to kill, they presented to the spectator a terrifying spectacle. Numbers favored the Junction Bay tribe, but physique, skill and daring were with the smaller attacking party, and the battle would have gone to them had not the weapons turned the day against them. The Junction boys, in anticipation of the fight, had secretly obtained their tomahawks and trepang knives, while others of them had armed themselves with pieces of iron hatch battens obtained from the wreck of the steamer Australian, and when the struggle resolved itself into the deadly hand to hand combat the iron weapons gave a terrible advantage to their possessors.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

One duel compelled attention. A magnificent Liverpool native, armed with a huge club, rushed at on opponent with such overwhelming power and force that Mr. McPherson saw but one possible issue. To his surprise, however, the Junction boy warded off the blow by the aid of a tomahawk, and in a trice had cleft his opponents head iron crown to bone. This dingdong struggle lasted from 20 to 30 minutes, and the advantage swayed from side to side as one after the other of the combatants were put out of action. Gradually, however, the iron weapons and number of the Junction tribe began to tell, and all that was left of the attacking party broke for cover, hotly pursued by many of the victors.

WOUNDED HACKED TO DEATH.

Others of the victors remained behind to club and hack to death the wounded enemies, and this they did with as much ferocity as they had fought them in battle. In this way seven had the lives battered out of them, but Mr. McPherson sickened of the sight before this and he took himself to his lugger, which was enchored near by.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The last he saw of the field that night resembled a bloody shambles and out of 80 to 90 combatants 11 had fought their last fight. As he entered his dinghy to pull off to the lugger some of his boys, blood-bespattered, came and asked for his rifle. Deeming discretion the better part of valor under the circumstances, he complied with their demand after quietly slipping the cartridges out. The boys soon returned, asking for cartridges but he was by this time on his lugger, and declined to give them the ammunition, which they stated they needed for the pursuit of the enemy. On the following morning no trace was to be found of the battle, except some charred remains in the still smouldering fire. The pursuing party had not then returned, but they did so during the day, and from certain indications Mr. McPherson considers that but few, if any, of the Liverpool boys returned to their own country.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The following fortnight was lost to the trader, for his boys spent the whole time making fresh spears, in anticipation of an attack by the full strength of the Liverpool tribe. Should such an attack be made, Mr. McPherson expresses the opinion that the Junction Bay tribe will be entirely decimated by their much more powerful and numerous enemy.

TRIBE OF CANNIBALS.

The Liverpool River tribe is well-known as the most treacherous warlike tribe in this territory, and in addition they are cannibals. It was in a camp of this tribe that Mr. McPherson witnessed, some months ago, a cannibal feast on the body of a child who had died. He also has cause to remember this tribe to his dying day for the carried for some months one of their spear heads embedded in his body.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Proposed Constitution.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg announced in the Reichstag on the 14th inst. that he had prepared a bail "dealing with the development of the Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine," which would be la

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER WITH AN AXE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor presided to-day at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Dayalal Hirji, a Hindu charged with committing the murder of Nanji Walji by inflicting wounds on him with an axe on the morning of the 4th February last. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the following Special Jurors were empanelled to try the case: Sir Dorab J. Tata (Foreman); Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram; Mr. Sorabji R. Wardan; Mr. Vithaldas Gokuldas; Mr. Barjorji Framji; Mr. Richard H. Brooke, Mr. Norman Pirrie and Mr. Melville Leslie.

Mr. Weldon opened the case for the prosecution from which it appeared that the accused, the deceased, and his wife Kamarbai, and one Parshotam Dayal lived in a room of a chawl at Bhendi Bazar. On the evening of the 4th February last the four persons were in the room and after partaking of their meal they came out in the verandah and held a "Bhajan" Party. After the breaking up of the party the deceased and his wife went to sleep. Early in the morning the wife rose to cook food. She had occasion to go out of her room when the accused entered it and with an axe inflicted several wounds on the deceased. There was an eye-witness to the murder and that was the deceased's wife who was now dead. Mr. Weldon said that he was entitled to put in the statement she had made before the Magistrate. Another eye-witness would be called, who had seen the accused running away from the room with an axe in his hand. The accused then gave himself up to the police and in consequence of the statement made by him he was arrested.

Evidence was called. One of the witnesses said that the accused's wife who used to cook in the room formerly for all, was not a woman of good character, and the accused was obliged to send her off to her native country.

Among the witnesses examined was Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, who gave evidence of the statement made before him by the accused. Inspector Stenson, who had the accused arrested, was also examined: he gave evidence about the condition in which he saw the accused. The accused after committing the offence went up to a policeman, and gave himself up. He was taken to Mr. Stenson.

In his statement before the Sessions Court the accused denied that he committed the murder. The deceased was his relation, and they lived like father and son.

Mr. Weldon summed up. He said the accused had admitted before the Coroner that his motive for the murder was jealousy of his wife.

Mr. Vakil, who did not call evidence for the defence, said that the accused was a peaceable workman. The fact was that Kumarbai who was now dead, was according to the accused's statement, the real murderess of her husband Nanji. She called out the accused after the deed; the crime was fastened upon the accused because of his frightened looks and his disordered clothes.

His Lordship gave his charge to the jury. The learned Judge said that brooding over a grievance did not constitute the defence of grave and sudden provocation; it could not be stated to deprive a person of his self-control on the spur of the moment.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of murder by a majority; it recommended the accused to mercy.

His Lordship agreeing with the recommendation passed upon the accused the less severe of the two sentences provided by law and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Court adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

MOTOR CAR PURCHASE.

Price Disputed.

THE action in which the Bombay Motor Car Company seek to recover from Mrs. Flora Sassoon Rs.6,663 with interest, the purchase price of a 8 h.p. De Dion motor-car was continued before Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday. The defendant paid Rs. 4,575 into Court.

Miss Rachel Sassoon said she went with her brother to the Bombay Motor Car Co., in November, with a view to purchasing a car. Several cars were shown to them by Mr. Thomas and they decided on a De Dion because they knew they were good cars. Her brother informed Mr. Thomas that they wanted a car that would take five passengers up Mount Nepean Road without any difficulty. He said the car selected would do so.

The witness narrated the conversation between her brother and Mr. Thomas. The latter, she said, told her brother that the car was of 9 h.-p., would go up Mount Nepean Road at top and silent speed, had a magneto ignition, was of the 1909-10 model, had not been in Bombay more than two months and had a hood of European manufacture. The car was taken for her mother to see and Mr. Thomas emphatically made the same statements to her that he had made to witness's brother. They drove together to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co.'s office where they saw Mr. Vernon and he repeatedly confirmed the statements of Mr. Thomas. The car was sent for them as promised in the evening for them to return home in. They went along Queen's Road and Hughes Road and her mother said she would like to go up Mount Nepean Road in order to try the car. Mr. Thomas said that he would not like to try going that way at dark, but he was quite confident the car would mount the hill in ordinary circumstances.

On another occasion her brother went out in the car and returned in a few minutes and told her and her mother that there was no magneto ignition and that he had taken the car up Mount Nepean Road and it had stuck. He had asked the driver how it had stuck with a magneto and the driver had told him that the car up Mount Nepean Road in the car, but they only succeeded after sticking twice and after her brother had had to get out to lighten the car and the driver to "wind up" the car. Her brother had only driven the car on a few occasions and they had never used it to go out of Bombay. The car was kept in good condition and the tyres had never been vulcanised while it was in their possession.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said that when they tried to go up Mount Nepean Road, they expected to go up at top speed, but she could not say whether they actually tried to go up at top speed.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the rule granted to Kazi Ismail Gulamali Meheri and another, being the appellants and the first and the third defendants in the original suit, why certificate should not be granted to the appellants to go in appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council, as the value of the property in the suit and the Bombay appeal suit was over Rs. 10,000. This was the property at the end of the Sukhlaji Street, which was under the charge of the Kazi and which was up till some years ago used as a Mahomedan burial-ground. The Kazi sold a portion of it to some persons which was the originating cause of a suit filed by Sheikh Abdula Mamemed Kasam and other members of the Suni Mahomedan community.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar on 15th April, 1909, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs. The land was held to have been granted for a religious purpose; the Kazi had no proprietary right over it. The land was about 17,500 square yards in extent; it was valued at from six to seven lakhs of rupees.

Dissatisfied with Mr. Justice Davar's decree the Kazi lodged an appeal; but the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, who heard it, confirmed the Lower Court's decree with costs.

Now the Kazi applied for permission to go in appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. F. Sorabji Talevarkhan instructed by Mr. Jehangir Vimandalal of Messrs. Jehangir Gulabhai and Bilimoria appeared for the Kazi. Mr. G. R. Lowndes instructed by Mr. Captain of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff respondents.

The learned Chief Justice, in discharging the rule with costs said that this was not a fit case for a certificate, there being no substantial question of law in it. There was a case of estoppel against the Kazi, who was the defendant, in both the Courts. He was proved to be in possession as a Mutawali, as which he had not acquired any title to the land.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The courses for all classes in Saturday's Races terminated at Hog Island where a most enjoyable week-end was spent. On Saturday night the members of the Club entertained all those gentlemen who have lent their support to make the season a success by entering their yachts so regularly for the various events.

On Sunday there was a Ladies' Tiffin, the ladies being conveyed to the Island in launches on Sunday morning. A most pleasant day was brought to a close by sailing home in a double reef breeze, most of the ladies joining the gentlemen in the yachts in preference to the launches.

THE RACES.

"A" class competed for a handsome Cup presented by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins. It was a time-in-hand race and Turquoise was timed to start at 3 p.m. She crossed the line 16 seconds after gunfire.

Melody was next away at 3 hrs. 2 min, 52 secs, and she crossed 21 seconds after gunfire.

Eileen being scratch boat was due away at 3 hrs. 14 minutes 43 secs. and was only 21 secs. late.

Turquoise with her handicap was too much for the other boats who were unable to catch her and they finished up in the same order as starting.

"B" class were sailing for a Cup presented by Mr. J. E. Needham, their course being the same as "A" class, viz:—to Tucker Beacon, thence N. N. W. Channel Bouy to a mark boat marked off Hog Island. This also was a time-in-hand race. Peewit was first away followed by Trixie, Erin, Lylie and taken by the two larger yachts, Isca and Rauzo. It was an excellent start between the two latter who were handicapped on the same footing. Isca skilfully manœuvered got the weather berth and was first over the line and drew steadily ahead and eventually finished 3 minutes 1 second ahead of Rauzo. Lylie won the Cup by only 42 seconds from Erin.

"C" Class for a Cup presented by Col. Mead were sent away at 3-20 p. m. and crossed the line in the following order:—Maud, Clutha, Volkyrie Coralie, Curlew, Mavourneen, Sitara and Weewin. It was an excellent start, but as there was very little beating on the course the race calls for little comment. Marie Louise was credited with having won the Cup, but as she mis-read sailing instructions, she was disqualified. Valkyrie wins the Cup Sitara was second, Mavourneen third, while Coralie saves entrance fee.

Following are the results:—

"A" Class Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mr. R. H. Hopkins. Sailed on Saturday, the 2nd:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Start at	Finishing Time.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Turquoise ...	J. W. Stokes and F. J. Preston ...	3 0 0	4 41 23
Melody ...	J. R. K. Macbeth	3 2 53	4 45 38
Eileen IV ...	J. W. Watson ...	3 14 42	4 47 36

Course—Committee Vessel to Butcher Beacon to Port—North Channel Buoy S—thence to B W H S Buoy N E of Elephanta; started thence to a Mark Boat moved off Hog Island.

1st Prize won by Turquoise.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Mr. J. E. Needham.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Finishing Time.
		H Ms Sds	H Ms Sds
Trixie ...	Officers Gloucestershire Regt ...	3 26 57	5 29 30
Erin ...	W. L. Wayman ...	3 27 49	5 23 57
Peewit ...	Duncan Fraser ...	3 14 42	5 20 52
Lylie ...	R. G. Monteath ...	3 29 34	5 23 15
Isca ...	Edgar Faulkner ...	3 40 4	5 31 25
Rauzo ...	Capt. W. F. Potts ...	3 40 4	5 34 26

Course—Committee Vessel to the Butcher Beacon to port—North Channel Buoy to Starboard. Thence B W H S Buoy N E of Elephanta to Starboard, thence to a Mark Boat, moored off Hog Highland to port.

1st prize won by Lylie.
2nd prize won by Erin.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Lieut.-Colonel H. Mead. Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie ...	5 29	B. Thomas ...	5 6 4	1 40 35
Maud ...	3 8	Officers R.E ...	5 4 21	1 41 13
Mavourneen.	4 42	Newman Taylor	5 4 31	1 39 49
Clutha ...	...	Scr. J. J. Welch ...	5 3 29	1 43 29
Lapwing ...	11 45	C.N. Moberly ...	Did not start.	
Valkyrie ...	6 16	R. Walker ...	5 2 51	1 36 35
Curlew ...	7 50	C. A. Wordsworth	5 2 19	1 41 29
Sitara ...	13 19	H. S. Kent ...	5 18 13	1 39 13
Marie Louise	5 40	K. Maclver ...	Did qualified.	
Pearl ...	5 29	A E Baird and D. North ...	5 8 11	1 42 42

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—W N W Buoy started—North Channel Buoy started thence B W H S Buoy N E Elephanta started, thence to a Mark Boat moved off Hog Island Port. Distance 9-35 miles.

1st Prize won by Valkyrie.
2nd prize won by Sitara.
3rd prize won by Movourneen.
Coralie saves Entrance Fee.

TENNIS.

Western India Doubles Championship.

THE final round of the Championship between Captain G. Lucas and Captain T. C. Lucas and F. R. Brooke and A. Kedd has once more had to be postponed. It will probably be played on Thursday.

POSTAL COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like, in your columns, to draw attention to the great inconveniences caused by properly addressed English Mail letters very often not being delivered until two or three days after the proper date. This has been the case with me several weeks running of late and causes much annoyance. These letters are addressed exactly the same as others coming by the same mail. On arrival they bear an additional post-mark—"F.M.S." with date. I expect others of your readers have the same complaint and, if so, a few letters from them in conjunction with this would when seen by the Post Office authorities, I am sure cause them to remedy the defect at present existing in the arrangements.

A SUFFERER.

Satara, March 3.

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "City of Vienna," April 6.

Passengers sailing by s.s. "City of Vienna" on Wednesday the 6th of April, that all heavy luggage must be down at Ballard Pier not later than noon of the 5th instant, and the medical inspection will take place at noon on the 6th instant at the same place:—

FOR SUEZ.

Green, Lieut-Col J S

FOR MARSEILLES.

Johnstone, Maj F S B	Warner, Mr and Mrs
Boyce, Mrs	Chamberlain, Capt A
Beals, Dr, Mrs and child	Readell, Mr T H
Woodhouse, Capt C J	Savi, Mr, Mrs and child
Shaw, Capt C S	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jannings, Maj and Mrs	Robertson, Rev and Mrs
Anderson, Mrs and child	Robertson, Miss, 2 children and infant
Dickinson, Mr H	
Smith, Lieut and Mrs	Tyndale Biscoe, Mrs, child and infant
Pearce, Mr and Mrs	
Oakes, Mr, Mrs and child	Vincent, Mrs and 2 children and nurse
Browne, Capt	
Birkett, Mr W J D	Morley, Capt
Browne, Mrs F D and 2 infants and nurse.	Lapsley, Mrs and infant
Martin, Dr R R	Ramsay Tainsh, Mrs and child and infant
Ireland, Miss L G de C	Boyde, Lieut R A

THE new warships will each be about 570ft. long, 80ft. beam, 18,000 tons displacement, 45,000 horse-power, and will steam twenty-eight knots. Australia and New Zealand will bear the cost, which will be about £2,000,000 for each vessel.

MOTORING NOTES.

CHEMICAL analysis may not at first sight seem to have very much to do with motor driving, but in his Cantor lecture at the Royal Society of Arts Professor Watson showed what an instructive light it may throw on the efficiency of an engine. A small single-cylinder car which he drives went back to the makers for tuning and overhauling. When he got it again, presumably in first-class running order, he analysed the gases given off at the exhaust. At eighteen miles per hour with the throttle full open he detected the presence of 9·6 per sent. of carbon monoxide. With a mixture of seventeen parts by weight of air to one of petrol, the most economical mixture, there would be no free carbon monoxide, hydrogen, or marsh gas, the presence of which indicates incomplete combustion and consequent waste of fuel. The amount of carbon monoxide which was actually present showed that more than 40 per cent. of the petrol used was being wasted. The carburettor was adjusted, and then analysis of the exhaust gases showed that combustion was complete, the car running forty-two miles to the gallon, instead of twenty-eight miles as when returned from the makers. Dealing with the exhaust of a two-stroke engine in which the incoming charge scavenges the cylinder of the results of the combustion of the previous charge, it was found that the exhaust gases consisted at 640 revolutions of 6.8 per cent. carbon dioxide, 7·6 free oxygen, 2·0 carbon monoxide, 9·7 free hydrogen, 0·2 marsh gas, and 82·2 nitrogen. That indicated that 34·5 per cent of the charge went straight through the engine and escaped by the exhaust while at 1,500 revolutions the free oxygen was reduced to 1·5 per cent. pointing to the fact that at that engine speed the charge had not time to escape.

A note of warning was sounded by the lecturer as to the risk of experimenting with strange mixtures, and the introduction of oxygen into the cylinder. When the combustible gases combine, the flame may spread through the whole mass, one portion as it becomes lighted igniting the next, and so on; or, under certain conditions—the principal being the setting up of waves of compression which, if sufficiently developed, will heat the mixture to the ignition point—the flame will be propagated through the entire mass practically instantaneously. The former is known as inflammation, the latter as detonation. In the case of the inflammation of a mixture of carbon monoxide and oxygen, the flame travels through it at the rate of 5ft. a second, but if it ignites by detonation the flame travels at 5,590ft. a second. In the case of the ordinary mixture of petrol vapour diluted with air, which contains such a large percentage of inert nitrogen, there is not very much fear of detonation being set up; if it were, the cylinder would be shattered. The normal mixture fires at a temperature of between 600deg and 700 deg. centigrade; the charge is heated by the heated walls of the cylinder, compression further heats it, and if the temperature reaches the necessary height the mixture fires independently of the spark, and pre-ignition is set up, and, once started, gets worse and worse. The firing stroke of a racing engine at 3,000 revolutions takes only 1-100sec. so that the ignition has to be got right to 1-100th of the stroke. From that the lecturer went on to show experimentally that for economical running, with a weak mixture, the spark must be advanced very much ensuing, in the instance dealt with, an improvement of 17 per cent. in the horse-power developed. If the engine had a fixed ignition point it could not be run economically on a weak mixture.

As long as spirit, whether petrol, alcohol, or benzine is carried by cars there must necessarily exist the risk of accidental ignition. Improvement in mechanism may diminish it in each individual case, but the increase in the number of such vehicles must necessarily augment the total risk. When fire breaks out water is useless, sand is not always available, and it is gratifying to see the spread of the practice of carrying chemical extinguishers not only on omnibuses, taxicabs and delivery vans, but also on private cars. Unfortunately, says the "Fireman" in a recent issue, people do not realise how very necessary it is for extinctions which are subjected to incessant vibration in travelling to be of the very best kind. Cheap foreign-made machines of various types may often be seen upon valuable cars, the owners of which are without doubt enjoying a sense of false security from the danger. Some of these machines carry the acid charges in glass bottles, which are likely to crack or smash through the vibration; the former accident being really the work of the two since, as it is not usually noticed at the time, the acid escapes gradually, and the machine when required for service is found to be utterly useless. Again, in cold weather, the water is liable to freeze at the top, causing delay, or even preventing the machine from being used at all. Of course, nothing on this earth is perfect, but that is no reason why motor-car owners should not buy an article in which the unavoidable troubles are minimised—and they can get such an article in England British made throughout. It cannot be too widely known that metal acid vessels are far superior to glass bottles for use on road vehicles. A man who buys an extinctor for his car without knowing this will often find that at the critical moment the thing fails him. Then he puts down the extinctor as a fraud (which is not necessarily the case), and drives without any safeguard at all. Perhaps no security is better than false security but that is not the point. When providing an appliance it is false economy to buy an unsuitable machine, simply because it is cheap, and an unsatisfactory machine would be dear at any price.

According to reports made to the London Commissioner of Police, and summarised by him, it would appear that in the twelve months ending January 1st, 1910, no fewer than 396 instances occurred in the metropolitan area of motor-cars and motor-cabs running on the pavement. In 336 cases damage to property followed, 109 persons were injured, and 9 killed. As long as London streets assume a slimy coating, with a little rain, so long will there exist the danger of motor-cars skidding, but there is a good deal of skidding attributable to bad driving, which itself doubtless accounted for many of the accidents detailed in the Commissioner's report. How inattention to the canons of good driving conduces to trouble is illustrated by Lord Montagu, in describing an experience which happened to him. Only last week, he says, coming down Queen Victoria-street, my taxi-cab made a quite unnecessary and unexpected deviation towards the centre of the roadway, thereby compelling a motor-cab driver coming in the opposite way to put on his brakes very suddenly, with the result that the cab skidded, turned round and ended up on the kerb, opposite the building which is now used as a department of the Post Office Savings Bank. In this case, the man whose cab skidded was to a certain extent to blame in putting on his brake, too suddenly, but the real fault lay with the driver of the taxi-cab in which I sat. In this case, therefore, it would have been wrong to lay the blame on the other man, who might have killed a person on the pavement, and been held responsible in the eye of the law. It is difficult to say what precautions should be taken to prevent such accidents in the future. Unless there is more careful driving somehow enforced, and excessive camber in hog-backed streets removed where possible, I am afraid that these accidents will be likely to occur from time to time. The real remedy lies, in my opinion, in enforcing, not necessarily a less rate of speed—that is, where speed is safe—on the taxicab drivers, but more cautious driving, and less rush and hustle, for which I am afraid taxi-cab drivers are becoming so noted. If there could be Agents-Cyclistes," as they are called in France, riding about in amongst the traffic in plain clothes, they would, I think, in a few months' time be able to report cases, and prosecute offenders who had come under their own observation for bad and reckless driving. I cannot help thinking that the average bystander would be willing to give evidence in support. I am aware that this question of evidence is the weak spot in this scheme, but I think it would, at any rate be worth a trial.

At the last monthly trial, the R. A. C. tested under observation a standard touring 45 h.p. Napier car fully equipped and with a total running weight of 4,063lbs. The first hundred odd miles were over hilly and heavy country-roads, which included starting from the club and travelling via Ewell, Reigate Westerham, Crawley, Horsham, and back to Brooklands. The petrol consumption over these hilly, heavy roads in the winter showed 19·03 miles to the gallon, which is actually better than the consumption of many quite small four-cylinder cars under similar conditions. The car was then taken on the Brooklands track and a speed of over sixty miles was obtained with a standard gear. The highest speed attained was 61·12 miles an hour. The hill-climbing test from a standing start, up a hill of 1 in 5,027, probably steeper than the majority of English and Scotch hills, gave average speed of 14·8 miles per hour.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Collyer Adam, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Assistant Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Fort St George, with effect from 1st April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M K Ghatak has been posted as Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 24th February.

Mr W M Hailey, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for 24 days with effect from the 31st March.

Mr H Hesseline, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hailey or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C E Branson is permitted to resign Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th April.

Mr I G Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, sub, "pro tempore" Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th February.

The Services of Captain H A Dougan, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The Services of Captain H B Scott, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay on employment on plague duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel C R M Green, M D, F R C S, I M S, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 4 months in continuation, with effect from the 7th April.

Captain J C H Leicester, M D, F R C S, I M S, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C R M Green, M D, F R C S, I M S, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel C O Manifold I M S is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, with effect from the 29th March.

Captain J D Sandes, M B, I M S, is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiners' Department and is attached to the Calcutta Laboratory.

Colonel G F A Harris, M D, F R C P, I M S, Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Bengal, was granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—

Mr H W P Screope, I C S, Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Parganas.

Lieutenant-Colonel F R Oszard, I M S.

The Most Reverend R S Copleston, D D, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, is granted leave on medical certificate for seven months, with effect from the 9th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Asutosh Mukerji, C S I, M A, D L, D Sc, F R A S, F R S E, has been permitted, to resign the office of Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University with effect from the 31st March.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Asutosh Mukherji C S I, M A, D L, D Sc, F R A S, F R S E, to be an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukerji, C S I, M A, D L, D Sc, F R A S, F R S E, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following officers are appointed Superintendents, on the reorganisation of the Survey of India, with effect from the 1st March. Colonel G B Hodgson, I A (on leave) Colonel S G Burrard, F R S F R S. Lieutenant-Colonel J M Fleming, I A Brevet-Colonel T F B Benny-Tailour, R E, Brevet-Colonel W J Bythell, R E. During Colonel Hodgson's absence on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel P J Gordon, I A will officiate as Superintendent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Eiche, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted combined leave for 6 months, with effect from 20th April or subsequent date, viz, privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period.

Mr J M Hartley, Examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr F E Bull, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, with effect from the 24th March during the absence on leave of Mr M Nethersole, and until further orders.

Mr S K Levett-Yeats, Railway Accounts Officer with the Railway Board, is granted combined leave for 1 year, 10 months and 10 days, with effect from 1st April viz, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period.

The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—Mr F J Pruce Examiner of Accounts to be Examiner of Account, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr C C Fink, Examiner of Accounts to be Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr R F G Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts to be Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Mr. W C Ashmore is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), vice Lieutenant-Col G A Robertson, 15th Lancers, on leave. Dated 2nd April.

Mr. J L Rawcliffe to be an Examiner of Ordnance Factories Accounts in the of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts for a period of two years the 25th February.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dr. L L Fermor, A R S M, F G S, an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey Department, is granted privilege leave for 25 days combined with special leave for 5 months and 5 days, with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel G H Watson, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st January Major J. H. Peck, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate. Captain A M E H T Walker, substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally. Lieutenant J E B Scrafton, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate Major P N Lealie, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel G B Crawley, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 30th January Captain A M E H T Walker, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate. Major R W Burton, substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally Major P. N. Leslie, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate Captain R. Scott, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally.

The following promotions are made, to be Brevet-Colonel—1st April Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Aylet Harrison, Controller of Military Supply Accounts Lieutenant to be Captains—28th March Reginald Barker Dela Motte 14th Mahrattas 29th March Arthur Mordaunt Mills, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers 30th March Hugh Richard Augustine Whytehead, 6th Gurkha Rifles. The following promotions are made Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels. 31st March 1 Allan James Macnab, F R C S James Jackson M B Henry Smith, M D Charles Neil Campbell Wimberley, M B Ernest Wickham Hore, M A Ashton Street, M B, F R C S John Bland Jameson, M B William Dunbar, M D Percy Carr-White, M B, F R C S E Edmund Hasell Wright William Molesworth, M B Clarence Forbes Fearnside, M B Charles Arthur Johnston M B Gerard Godfray Giffard. Lieutenant to be Captain. 1st September 1909. Norman Skinner Simpson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave Assistant Engineer L B Wengi, Royal Indian Marine, for six months (m. c.)

Chief Engineer R Walker, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 1st May.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HOW TOMMY ESCAPED.

At breakfast restless little Tommy began to play with the cruet-stand. His father told him not to do so. He persisted and at last upset it and spilled the pepper on the table cloth. His father said:—

"Now, Tommy, you were disobedient and upset the pepper-castor, and I really ought to make the punishment fit the crime by putting some of the pepper on your tongue."

Tommy looked up like a flash and asked:—

"Would I be punished the same, dad, if I upset the sugar-bowl?"

WANTED A WEEPING WHALE.

Captain E. P. Nase, of the Celtic, was regaling a little group of ladies with sea stories,

"One trip," he said, "there was a woman who bothered the officers and me to death about whales. Her one desire was to see a whale. A dozen times a day she besought us to have her called if a whale hove in sight. I said, rather impatiently, to her one afternoon—

"'But madam, why are you so anxious about this whale question?'

"'Captain,' she answered, 'I want to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to see such an enormous creature cry.'"

A SURE WAY.

A certain learned professor enjoys a good joke and his pupils often come to him when they have heard a new one.

Such was the case when one of the students came to him and said—

"Professor, wouldn't you like a good recipe for catching rabbits?"

"Why yes," replied the professor. "What is it?"

"Well, you just crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise, like a turnip."

Quick as a flash came the reply:—"Oh, a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage and look natural."

IN A GROCER'S SHOP.

A short time ago Mr. Buterford, the village grocer was somewhat surprised when a little maiden of about six summers entered his shop with the following request:—

"Please sir, muvver says could you oblige her wiv six penn'worth of p'liesemen?"

"What?" gasped the astonished grocer, who then proceeded to question her. He had nearly exhausted his stock of suggested articles when a new thought dawned upon him. "Does your mother mean coppers?" he asked.

"Well," replied the little maid, "that's what muvver said, but she always says I mustn't say coppers: I must say p'liesemen."

DECEIVING HER.

"Why, my dear," exclaimed the good friend, on finding Mrs. Newed in floods of tears, "what is the matter?"

The young wife wiped her eyes and tried to compose herself and be inhumanly calm.

"Well," she began, with folded hands,

"You know John is away for a week?"

"Yes, dear," helped the lady friend.

"Well, he writes to me regularly, and in his—his last letter he tells me he gets my photo out and kisses it every day."

"But that's nothing for you to cry about!" exclaimed the good friend.

"Yes, it is," cried Mrs. Newed, bursting into tears afresh. "Because I took my picture out of his ba-bag be before he started, ju-just for a jo-joke, and put one of me-mo-mother's in its place!"

HINTS FOR WRITERS.

John Augustus Scribble wearily opened the envelope that brought back from its twentieth journey his "Ode on a Crushed Caterpillar."

There dropped upon the floor this letter from the regretful editor:—

"Dear Sir—You ask for a few hints on authorship. Here they are.

"Hint 1.—Borrow half a crown's worth of stamps.

"Hint 2—Don't begin to write till you feel you must. Such an attack is heralded by dizziness, listlessness, and pains in the back.

"Hint 3—Then write down just enough words to relieve your pent-up emotions.

"Hint 4—Erase every second word.

"Hint 5—Carefully erase all the remaining words.

"Hint 6—Sell the remainder.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ATTIRE.

The American press has been crediting Mr. Roosevelt with some crazing feats of huntsmanship in East Africa, and at a recent dinner at Nairobi, the ex-President is credited with having told a story satirising these "tall" stories.

"One day," said Mr. Roosevelt, "in looking for game I found a lion. The gun carriers were frightened away and I was alone with no weapons. As the lion crawled up ready to spring I figured that the best thing to do was to drop on my knees. The lion sprang, I dropped, and the beast went clear over me.

"I then arose and saw the lion was coming on again. The knee drop having worked well, I tried it again as the lion sprang, with the same happy result. This performance went on for some time, until the lion tired and went away.

"The next morning," added Mr. Roosevelt, "when I went out to hunt, I saw the same lion. I knew him by his mane. I watched him for some time. What do you thing he was doing, gentlemen. He was practising short jumps."

HIS BUSINESS.

A Boston lawyer, who brought his wit from his native Dublin, while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial brought forth the following:—

"Your wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink yourself?"

"That's my business!"—angrily,

Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked—

"Have you any other business?"

THE OTHER "LYDY."

The house surgeon of a certain London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said:—

"I cannot make out what sort of a creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's."

"Oh, sir," replied the patient, "it wasn't a animal; it was another lydy."

TOO EXPENSIVE FOR HIM.

A well-known American millionaire who visited London with his family went to one of the large hotels for apartments. On stating his requirements to the manager he was duly informed of the charge which would be made.

"Well," said the millionaire, after a short pause, "I reckon I will hire the rooms; but if I thought of making a long stay I guess I'd much prefer to buy your hotel!"

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE TELEGRAM.

Lord Robert Cecil is fond of beekeeping and has a fine apiary belonging to him, in connection with which the following story is told:—

He had sent to Blow's, the beekeeping appliance-makers at Walwyn, for a queen bee, and in answer received a telegram stating that "the queen bee would arrive by the 3-40 train."

When Lord Robert arrived at the station in the afternoon he found nearly all the people for miles round waiting there. He asked what was the matter and was told that they had come to see the Queen. In answer to this he simply smiled and, going into the station, found the bee awaiting him there.

When he explained it to the people the language used was not the best.

AT A POLITICAL MEETING.

"A friend of mine," said a politician "was once a good deal annoyed while addressing a meeting by a man in the front row who howled like a dog. At every telling point in my friend's argument this man would emit frightful howls and spoil the effect. My friend asked the name of the man, and was told that it was Harry Loff. Then he said in a loud voice—Mr. Loff, it is plain that our friend Goldsmith had you in mind when he said—

"The watchdog's voice that bayed the whispering wind.

And the loud 'Loff' that spoke the vacant mind."

'He said that, did he?' cried Loff furiously, and he turned and struck a little fat man behind him at sharp blow over the head. It was only after a few minutes' scrimmage and much profane abuse that Mr. Loff was convinced that the Goldsmith referred to was the long-dead poet, and not the little fat man of the same name."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DANCE FROCKS FOR GIRLS.

Tall, slight, and willowy must be the woman who hopes to win favour in the eyes of the successful dress designer, for all costumes tend to give the human form this quality. In Paris every woman who has donned new spring garments has managed to secure this appearance of delicate attenuation, and the little bodies a la Madame Recamier is worn with the best possible effect. Frocks of dream-like beauty are offered for the coming dances. The transparencies, the frail chiffons, ninons, &c., of similar weft have never been surpassed for fragile grace and charm. Pearls in particular, but in general beads of varied colour and form, are used as embroideries and as wide bands to outline tunics still draped after the Greek model, sometimes drooping to one side, at others falling softly behind over a train that is little more than a lengthening of the skirt. Every gown must be veiled, whether for special afternoon functions or for dances. A

BY THE WAY.

BALZAC AS DRAMATIST.

A play by Balzac, "L'Ecole des Menages"—has been produced at the Odeon. It was written as the great novelist's flattering by a secretary whom he engaged for the purpose, and required to "live in," and to keep his own extraordinary hours. The unhappy young man was compelled to rise at 1 a.m. and work till 7 a. m., when he was sent to bed again till mid-day. At mid-day he was sent for a four hours' walk, and on his return from it, in the middle of the afternoon, had to go to bed a second time. The extraordinary process was described by Gerard de Nerval in a contribution to "La Presse," and it was from information supplied in this description that the manuscript, which had been lost, was recovered many years after Balzac's death by that famous collector of autographs, the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul.

A RHODES SCHOLARSHIP RECORD.

The Rhodes Scholarship attached to the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, for 1909, has been won by Mr. Kenneth C. M. Hands, whose name has been submitted accordingly for official confirmation to the Rhodes Trustees. The winner is a son of Mr. H. Hands, Talana, Claremont, and his success probably constitutes a unique record in the history of Rhodes scholarships for one family, as two of his brothers have previously won the same distinction, and are already at University College, Oxford, as Rhodes scholars from the Diocesan College. Mr. Kenneth Hands has been at the Diocesan College and School since 1902.

FORBIDDEN TO FLY HERE.

It would seem, by the action of Mr. Morris Kammelohr, justice of peace in the little town of Cedar Grove, New Jersey, U. S., that we are as liable to trespass in the air as on terra firma. This gentleman, who is strongly against aviation, has had an enormous sign raised over his house, with the following inscription in giant letters: Notice.—It is forbidden to all aviators to fly above this house under penalty of severe punishment. At night the sign is lit up by acetylene lamps, and the notice can be read at a great distance.

MRS. DELAND'S JONQUILS.

One of the most interesting social events of the Lenten season in Boston is, the "Manchester Guardian" tells, the annual display and sale of flowering bulbs by Mrs. Margaret Deland, known as the writer of "John Ward, Preacher" and many other delightful tales. About sixteen years ago Mrs. Deland felt dissatisfied with the conventional methods—fancy fairs and the like—of raising money for charity, and she thought occurred to her that she might do something by selling among her friends the results of her labours in the garden. The first year she dispersed of about half a dozen bulbs. Now she grows and sells from four to five thousand. The sale takes place in her own house in the Back Bay district. It is not advertised, but the initiated understand what is meant when they read in the papers a "personal item" announcing that "Mrs. Deland hopes to have her jonquils blossom next Monday."

LORD HINDLIP'S PURCHASE.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, in the April "Pall Mall Magazine," tells of being at Invermark Lodge on the occasion when Lord Dudley and the late Lord Hindlip had it together. Hindlip, who was the head of the great brewery firm of Allsopp and Co., announced one night at dinner that he must go to London on business. He went, returning two days later. He had spent twelve hours in London. Somebody said, "I hope your business turned out all right." Lord Hindlip answered, "I don't know about all right." I bought £750,000 worth of hops at a price which makes it impossible there should be any profit in the next twelve months' brewing." Nobody asked, but everybody looked another question, "Then why buy?" Lord Hindlip continued his sentence as if he had not noticed the curiosity. "But if I had not bought there would have been no brewing of beer at all for the next twelve months."

MRS. BESANT AND PUSEY.

When Mrs. Besant shed her old beliefs and failed to acquire any new ones she called the clergy to her help, and, according to a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," the clergy failed to help her. One of those whose counsel she invoked was Pusey; but Pusey only admonished instead of soothing her, pouring a chilling stream of cold water on her quest. "It is not your duty," he said, "to ascertain the truth. It is not your duty," to accept and believe the truth as laid down by the Church. At your peril you reject it. The responsibility is not yours so long as you dutifully accept that which the Church has laid down for your acceptance." And then, when Mrs. Besant said that she wanted to find out what was true, and would not believe till she was sure, the great Tractarian charged her with blaspheming, and concluded "You have no right to make terms with God as to what you will believe or what you will not believe. You are full of intellectual pride."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ROMANES LECTURE.

The date of Mr. Roosevelt's Romanes Lecture at Oxford has now been definitely fixed for May 18. The subject is not yet announced but in accordance with the terms of the foundation, it must relate to science, art, or literature. Mr. Gladstone gave the first Romanes in 1892, "An Academic Sketch"; Mr. Balfour the latest—on æsthetics—last November. The endowment of the Romanes lecture is £25 per annum, that of the Bampton lectures £120, or £20 per lecture, and the Herbert Spencer lecturer receives "not less than £20."

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Speaking to dead men by torchlight," was Lord Grey's description of a debate in the House of Lords in his day. There is not much more animation nowadays, as even the most eloquent orator discovers. Earl Russell, with the memory of his House of Commons life as Lord John Russell, said "he had been as good as dead for sixteen years"—that is to say, since he had become a peer. Lord Shaftesbury made a real sensation once, and described it as "warming Nova Zembla." Lord Beaconsfield said to a friend, "I would barter all the coronets in the world for ten years of the fierce delights of the House of Commons."

ANOTHER ROMANTIC CENTENARY.

There has just been a celebration in France of the centenary of Hegesippe Moreau. His work won posthumous recognition; but, in his lifetime, he was the poorest and the least successful of the Romantics. Only once in his life did he receive payment for his verses, and that was in circumstances of which he was bitterly ashamed. The Prefect of Police, having been assailed by satirists, invited Hegesippe Moreau to dinner and offered him three hundred francs to write a rhymed reply to his assailants. The poet accepted, for he was very hungry at the time; but he apologised to the men whom he had been bribed to ridicule, and it was in the arms of one of them that he died at the early age of twenty-seven.

THE FLAG ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The custom of hoisting flags upon Government buildings is in future to be more uniform than it has been in the past. By command of the King, a notice has been sent to all the Public Department that the flag is to be hoisted only on the occasions approved by his Majesty, a list of which is given, and that it is to be flown from 8 a.m. until sunset.

A BISHOP IN A DRAUGHT.

The Bishop of Bristol presided the other day over a great Church Missionary meeting, at the Colston Hall, Bristol. During the proceedings Dr. Browne said that he did not intend to risk his life again by coming to sit in the chair on that platform: I have often suffered here from serious draughts, and there must be going on some very grave carelessness in the way of leaving doors open somewhere behind. It is now blowing in the small of my back like a blast. It is absolute disgraceful that old people like me should have the risk of having influenza and being sent to bed when I have not five minutes to spare. Dr. Browne evidently a man after the late Lord Brampton's own heart.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is entirely harmless, and is pleasant to the taste. Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD HALSBURY'S LUCKY NUMBER.

Lord Halsbury, who has been taking up the complicated work of the Appeal Court at the advanced age of eighty-four, is a little superstitious, and has always believed that five was his lucky number. Curiously enough, he was born in 1825, he was called to the Bar in 1850, was made a Q. C. in 1865, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1875, became Lord Chancellor in 1885, commenced his third term of office in 1895, and now, in his eighty-fifth year, he seems to be taking on a renewed lease of life, and is becoming more energetic as the time goes on. Lord Halsbury has always been an "out-of-door" man. At one time he was an expert fencer, and even now he enjoys nothing more than a long walk that would tire out most men half his age. His lordship attributes a great deal of his wonderful health to the fact that he has always been a non-smoker and an early riser. To give some idea of Lord Halsbury's vigour, it is only a few short years ago since he was seen in his shirt-sleeves standing on the top of a hayrick and pitchforking bundles of hay with all the energy of a farmer's boy. Lord Halsbury is universally popular, and although he is admired by friend and foe alike, the prettiest compliment that was ever paid him came from a member of his own profession. "Lord Halsbury," said this gentlemen, "has only one fault—he has no vices."

THE NEW DIVORCE COURT PRESIDENT.

Sir Samuel Evans, K. C., M. P., or, as he is better known in the House of Commons, "Sam," has been inundated with congratulations on his appointment to the Presidency of the Divorce Court, in place of Mr. Justice Bigham. In Wales the news has been received with general satisfaction, for the new President is looked upon as one of the Principality's strong men. Clean-shaven, unwrinkled, with searching eyes and legal mouth, he should make an ideal judge from the picturesque point of view, but the member for Mid-Glamorganshire has greater claims to his appointment than appearances. He was a solicitor before becoming a member of the Bar, and "took silk" after having been only nine years a junior—a feat paralled by no other living member of the Bar, not even by the brilliant Mr. Rufus Isaacs, who wore "staff" for eleven years before he "took silk."

A PARLIAMENTARY FAVOURITE.

Sir Samuel, who married Mrs. de Pinto, the widow of Mr. Herbert de Pinto, of Cincinnati, is well known in the House as a racy story teller and an expert in clerical matters. He is a great Parliamentary favourite and is gifted with impregnable vitality, always evenly tempered and never weary. A most case-hardened attendant at all-night sittings he grows positively jubilant as daylight approachs. Once he left the House, after an all-night sitting, in order to catch the 5-30 a.m. train to Swansea, where he had a case coming on. In spite of the arduous work of the night he was obliged to "get up" his case on the way down. At one of the intermediate stations he alighted to have a snack of food, but before he had finished was obliged to run, for the train was on the move. He succeeded in entering the open door of the guard's van and reached Swansea in safety. His first thought was for his briefs. Running to his former carriage, he found that a fellow passenger, imagining he had missed the train, had thrown the bag through the window on to the platform of the station where he had breakfasted. Despite these obstacles, the tenacious Welsh barrister won his case.

A CROWN OF GOLD.

Among the numerous stories that are told of the late Bishop of Lincoln, one is related how, some years ago speaking to a class of Sunday-school scholars, Dr. King found that the conversation turned apropos of a hymn that had just been sung upon crowns of gold. "Will I wear a crown of gold one day when I go to Heaven?" asked a little girl. "Yes, if you are good, you will all wear crowns of gold," said the Bishop. "My daddy wears one now," shrilly piped a small boy in the front row. "Not now," said the Bishop, indulgently. "Not now—but he will one day." "Yes, he does wear one now," persisted the literal little scholar. "He wears one on his tooth."

WHAT TO SAY.

It was on another occasion when visiting a local Sunday-school that Dr. King was asked to say a few words to the little scholars before they dispersed after the afternoon classes. The day was hot and sultry, the children were all young and clearly fidgety and anxious to be let out. "My dear little children," said the Bishop, "I, ah—I hardly know what to say to you." Well, they Amen, and thit down," lisped the youngest scholar.

VISCOUNT WOLMER.

Viscount Wolmer, whose engagement to the Hon. Grace Ridley is announced, is the son and heir of Lord Selborne, and grandson of that famous lawyer, Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., who in turn was Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and twice Lord Chancellor. The Palmers were originally a Yorkshire family, where their records go back to the fifteenth century. They migrated to Staffordshire, and from thence to Leicestershire, from which county came the Sir William Palmer who was Carver to Charles the First. As his second Christian name of Cecil indicates, Lord Wolmer's mother was Lady Beatrix Maud, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Marquis of Salisbury. In connection with this, it is interesting to recall that upon the day following the christening of Viscount Wolmer, the present Marquis of Salisbury was married. Lord Wolmer has already exhibited much of that spirit of patriotism and statesmanship which has manifested itself in the Roundell Palmers ever since that family took part in public affairs. He had a brilliant career at Oxford, and was for a time librarian of the Union. He was famous as a debater long before he left the University, where he also distinguished himself in such diverse sports as shooting, rowing, boxing, and acting.

A GREAT IRISHMAN.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who is endeavouring to establish a national trade-mark for Irish butter, comes of a family the members of which have for the last seven centuries played no small part in the history of Ireland. The third son of the late Lord Dunsany, he was educated at Oxford, and was largely instrumental in introducing chess as a pastime among the undergraduates, he himself having been coached in the game by the famous expert, William Steinitz. After leaving Oxford, Sir Horace dropped chess altogether, after attaining an extraordinary degree of proficiency, and took to cattle ranching in Western America, where he spent ten years, and acquired that knowledge of practical farming which has since stood him in such good stead. He still possesses a large property in the Wild West, which he never fails to visit regularly once a year. No man has worked harder than Sir Horace for the improvement and organisation of Irish agriculture. It was he, who, twenty years ago, founded the great Irish co-operative movement. Enterprising to a degree, Sir Horace Plunkett was among the first in England to ride the safety bicycle. In this respect, however, he had his run of bad luck, having broken his leg in a fall from his machine, and, just as his leg was nearly healed, meeting with another nasty accident, which laid him low for several months, and which all but cost him his life.

A DARING BRITISH AVIATOR.

It is satisfactory to hear that Mr. Henry Farman, "the man bird," has broken another record on his flying machine, for, although he spends so much of his time in France, Mr. Farman is an Englishman, and British aviators are sadly few in number. Mr. Farman is still quite a young man—only thirty-five, in fact—and so he has plenty of time to perfect his schemes and to break more records. Up to the present he has been one of the most daring of flying men, and one of his greatest feats was winning the Deutsche-Archdeacon prize of £2,000 for covering a circular course of a kilometre in a machine heavier than air. Mr. Farman makes light of the dangers attaching to aviation. He is much more shy of the dangers of motoring, for some time ago he nearly lost his life in a motor accident during a race. Taking a corner too quickly, Mr. Farman suddenly found the car going headlong down a precipice. It was only by a miracle that he managed to save his life by clutching the branches of a tree, and holding on until help arrived.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"It is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture

Superlative Quality. Intrinsic Value. Faithful Recorders of Time.

8-DAY Grandfather Chiming Pendulum Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

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By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

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is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.

Regarding Durability

It is of sufficient durability to carry great value as an hereditary heirloom for 3 or 4 generations.

Rs. 1,275

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Our experience in this direction is very extensive having executed many important presentation orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Our prices for the same quality of work will more than compare favourably with those of any house in the trade, and there is always an advantage in buying from quite the largest, newest and most varied stock there is.

From Rs. 225 to Rs. 575.

ENGLISH 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCKS.

The Embodiment of all that is good in clock manufacture. The description of clock illustrated is as follows:

Height 19 ins., width 11½ ins., Dial 6½ ins. Full quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on deep sonorous 6th gong. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS,

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

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Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper

Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natnral* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

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Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/12, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

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Wards off INSECT BITES,
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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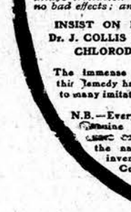

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GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
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It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in any of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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